The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS:

One copy, one year.....$4 00
If paid in advance.....3 00
One copy, six months.....2 00
In advance.....1 50
One copy, three months.....1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (9 lines or less), first insertion..$1 50
Each subsequent insertion.....1 00

A liberal discount made from above rates to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Legal advertising at rates established by law.

Star (*) notices in the local department, ten cents a line for the first and five cts. a line for each subsequent insertion.

☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Notice is Given,

That through failing health I am compelled to sell my Farm of

4,567 Acres of Land

In Yolo County, situated within

HALF MILE OF DUNNIGAN STATION

ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.,

And known as

"THE BUCKEYE RANCH."

Some of the same land produced Forty Bushels per acre of Wheat in the dry year of '77. The Sacramento River is four miles East of the Ranch, and Wheat is always worth from five to ten cents per 100 lbs. more at the River than in Woodland, and with light teams can haul two loads of Grain daily.

I WILL SELL ABOUT

75 head Horses and Mules

—AND—

100 HEAD OF CATTLE:

About Forty head of which are Dairy Cows—the balance Young Stock; also,

300 HEAD OF HOGS!

And if any person wishes to purchase a DAIRY FARM, I will sell my

FARM OF 1,140 ACRES

IN PLUMAS COUNTY!

☞ The above lands will be sold in a body or in parcels to suit; the terms will be one-half cash, and the balance can remain one, two or three years—at the option of the purchaser—on small interest. **THE AGRICULTURAL TOOLS** will be sold. All the above property will be sold at Private Sale, and if not disposed of before June next, will be sold at Auction. For particulars, apply to

W. J. CLARKE,
On the Premises.
ja23dw

A. WEAVER,

HAS REMOVED

From his old stand to his new building,

East of Washington Hall,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

Where he is prepared to do all kinds of

BLACKSMITHING,
WAGON-MAKING,

AND REPAIRING ON SHORT NOTICE.

In the Best Manner and at Reasonable Rates.
je5w3m

J. G. SCHWALM,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES

And Provisions.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH FOR POULTRY!

MAIN ST., OPP. WASHINGTON HALL.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.
ap11-3m

Elston & White,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Strictly Pure Medicinal

LIQUORS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books.

—ALSO,—

Agents for the sale of Batchelor's Celebrated KEY EAST CIGARS, and Gravely's Fine CHEWING TOBACCO.

☞ Dealers supplied with Cigars at Manufacturers' rates.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Day or Night.

The Proprietors being experienced Druggists.

STORE, OPP. POSTOFFICE, WOODLAND, CAL.
jelw

GRAND REDUCTION IN PRICES!

A. BUTZ,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Informs the Public that he will make Clothing at Greatly Reduced Prices, and a

GOOD FIT GUARANTEED

IN EVERY CASE!

Business Suits,.....$30.
Pants,.....$6 to $14.
Dress Suits to Order,..$35 to $60.

Don't fail to call and examine my stock before going elsewhere, all my own manufacture. ☞ Remember the place.

MAIN ST., OPP. GOOD TEMPLAR HALL,

WOODLAND. jelw

J. G. HUDSON,

Offers to his old patrons and the public at large his own make

Sewed Boots, French Stock.....$11.00
Pegged do. do. 9.00
Farmers' do. do. .....7 to 8.00
Alexis, Latest Style.....6 to 7.00
Oxford Ties.....5.50
Half-Soleing and Heeling.....1.00

I will do all my work at San Francisco Custom Prices, and Warranted.

A Good Fit Unquestioned.

One Door West of Bynum's Drug Store,
MAIN STREET. - - - WOODLAND.

GIVE ME A CALL. my30w

J. G. JOHNSON, *San Francisco.* A. MOSSMAYER, *Woodland.*

CITY MARKET,

WOODLAND.

JOHNSON & MOSSMAYER,

PROPRIETORS.

Dealers in All Kinds of Meats.

HIGHEST MARKET RATES PAID

—FOR—

CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS!
my19-w

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY,

AND FANCY GOODS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Stationery and Musical Instruments, Etc.

ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT

G. W. GREENE'S

JEWELRY STORE,

MAIN STREET,

COLLEGE BLOCK, - - WOODLAND,

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.
ap1-1m

Carriage & Wagon Making

HORSE-SHOEING

AND GENERAL JOBBING,

By Deitz & Knox,

Cor. 2d and Main Sts.,

WOODLAND, CAL.

We manufacture all kinds of Vehicles and Farming Implements to order, employing none but the best workmen and materials. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

my15w DEITZ & KNOX, Propr's.

REMOVAL.

J. A. Wilson,

FURNITURE DEALER,

Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to

111 J STREET,

A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a Splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.

J. A. WILSON, 111 J Street,

SACRAMENTO.

my7-3m

T. W. STROBRIDGE, Jr.,

41 Clay St., San Francisco.

Commission Merchant in Wool

And Dealer in

HIDES, PELTS AND TALLOW,

Solicits Consignments. ☞ Correspondence promptly attended to. ap18w3m

WOODLAND BAKERY.

OTTO SCHLUER, Proprietor.

Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers, cakes, etc.

WEDDING CAKES SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

Bakery, on First Street,

Near Capital Hotel. myldw

J. K. SMITH,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

Woodland, Cal., opp. the Craft House.

UNDERTAKING promptly attended to.

A fine new hearse in connection with the business. mh1-dw

MACK WEBBER,

Druggist and Apothecary,

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet Articles, Etc., Etc.

A full stock of Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Particular Attention Given to Compounding Prescriptions.

Store accessible at all hours. ☞ One door west of Express Office. myl6dw

WESTERN HOTEL,

Nos. 41, 43, 45, 47, 49 and 51 K Street,

One Block from R.R. Depot & Steamer Landing.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

A new and elegantly furnished Hotel with all modern improvements.

Board & Lodging, $1 to $1.50 per day; Meals, 25c.

An Omnibus will convey passengers and baggage to and from the Hotel, free of charge.

ap3dw WM. LAND, Proprietor.

T. M. PRIOR,

Harness & Saddle Maker,

Two Doors West of Express Office,

WOODLAND, - - - - - CAL.

Only Importer from the East.

Everything in my line constantly on hand, or made to order, and sold at lowest living rates. myldw

P. KRELLENBERG,

Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

A large assortment always on hand which will be sold at reasonable prices. Also, GENERAL UNDERTAKER! I keep on hand a large lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a First-Class Hearse, so that I am prepared to supply everything necessary for Funerals on short notice. **Store, Cor. Third and Main Sts.,** opp. Pockman's Livery Stables, Woodland.
je7w3m

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING!

COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

WOODLAND, CAL.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS.

Agents for Butterick's and the Domestic Patterns; also for

The Remington Sewing Machine and Attachments. myl9w

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE!

Opposite College, Main Street, Woodland, Cal.

Full stock of Stationery & School Books,

ALSO,

CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDIES, TOYS,

Pictures, Frames, Brackets, Ammunition, Cutlery and Variety Goods, Catholic Books and Pictures a specialty.

myldw GEO. C. ST. LOUIS.

C. W. PROCTOR,

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

UNDER CRAFT HOTEL, MAIN ST., WOODLAND.
jeldw

L. WELGES, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(*Deutscher Arzt, Wundarzt und Geburtshelfer,*)

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—First house on First, South of Main Street. je5dw

ED. C. MARSHALL. J. CRAIG.

MARSHALL & CRAIG,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW

Special Attention to Patent Suits and Probate Cases.

Harper and Prior's Block, Woodland. my7dw

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, opposite Postoffice, Woodland, Cal. Orders may be left at Elston & White's Drug Store. myldw

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

Office, one door west of Express Office; Residence, Second St., between Lincoln and Oak Avenues. myldw

DR. W. T. LUCAS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Main Street, Woodland. myldw

E. R. BUSH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Searcher of Records and Conveyancer.

Office in Court House, Woodland, Cal. myldw

W. B. TREADWELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Woodland, Cal. Office at the Court House. myldw

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

And Notary Public.

Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. [myldw

W. C. WILSON. L. B. HOLMES.

HOLMES & WILSON,

DENTISTS,

Office in Bank Building. All work warranted first-class. Terms reasonable.

June 5th, 1877. myl-w

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Office at Proctor's Drug Store. Residence, College Street, fourth house south of Main. myldw

DR. A. STRONG,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office, at Murphy's (Palace) Drug Store, Woodland.

Calls promptly responded to at all hours. je1dw

STERLING G. HARPER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

Practices in all the Courts of the State. Office over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Woodland. ap6dw

A. N. DICK,

DENTIST.

One door West of Express Office (up stairs), Main St., Woodland, Cal.

Laughing Gas Administered. my28tf

CREED HAYMOND. D. ERWIN C. ALLEN.

HAYMOND & ALLEN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. ap17w

DR. B. H. PIERSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, corner College and Main streets, Woodland. my3w

DR. HENRY M. KIER,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER

OFFICE—With J. W. Snowball, Main Street, Knight's Landing, Cal. ap22w

J. C. BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,

OFFICE—Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. ap21w

DR. A. B. MERRITT,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

WOODLAND, CAL.

Orders left at Proctor's Drug Store will be promptly attended to. ap8w

L. MACHEFERT,

JEWELRY STORE

CRAFT HOTEL BUILDING,

Woodland, - - - - - Cal.

Clocks, Watches, Chains, Ladies' Gold Sets, Solid and Plated Ware, Gold Pens, Spectacles, and everything in the Jewelry line. Agency of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE. myldw

J. BORACH,

(SUCCESSOR TO HALL & PENDEGAST,)

DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

CACHEVILLE, CAL.

All kinds of Country Produce Bought at the Highest Market Price. my22w3m

WOODLAND BAKERY,

OTTO SCHLUER, Prop'r.

Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Etc.

Wedding Cakes Supplied to Order.

BAKERY ON FIRST STREET

Near Capital Hotel. myl-w

J. W. KING,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Over Porter & Co., Woodland, Cal.

None but first-class work allowed to leave this Gallery.

COME AND SEE US. myldw

Dale & Co.,

PIONEER MUSIC STORE,

No. 185 J St., Sacramento.

AGENTS FOR THE

Knabe Piano Fortes and the Prince's Organs.

☞ New Music received every day. Instruments Tuned and Repaired. Zephyr Wools and Embroideries. Toys and Fancy Goods in great variety. ap22wtf

JO. S. JACKSON, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

OFFICE—One door west of the Express Office, up stairs.

HOURS—9 to 11 A.M. and 7 to 9 P.M.

RESIDENCE—East side of Third street, first house south of Masonic Hall, Woodland. je14w3m

S. A. WOLFE,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

S.W. Cor. J and 5th Street, Sacramento.

FIRST-CLASS WORK A SPECIALTY.

je13-w3m

PACIFIC HOTEL,

Corner K and Fifth Streets,

Sacramento, California.

C. F. SINGLETON, PROP'R.

Board and Lodging, $1.50 @ $2.50 per Day; Per Week, $6 to $10, according to Room.

Free Coach to the House. ap3w3m

MISS EMMA KIRTLEY,

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER,

Recently from Caverney, Kentucky, is now located first door east of the Postoffice, and solicits the patronage of the ladies of Woodland. Any style of Dresses made to suit customers at reasonable prices. ap28dw

Keep the Pot A-Going.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DEMOCRAT.]

I'll tell you what! Let's help to keep hot
The pot that's full of scandal;
'Twill be rare fun, but when 'tis done
'Twill not be nice to handle.

But never mind, they'll never find
The hands that set it going;
So we won't care, but make a flare
To keep the scandal glowing.

The pot's too small to put in all
The scandal that is flying—
In this small place, to its disgrace—
Each of the other crying.

Right to the brim and round the rim
The bubbles of scandal chatter—
Of Mrs. that and Mr. this; of that one and the other miss—
The daughter of the hatter.

Poor Mrs. Grimm and Mr. Trimm!
They in the pot are boiling,
'Tis rather sad—for not like mad
They've for good names been toiling.

Into the pot we look in vain,
We cannot find a single grain of kindness
midst the bubble;
But prying, spitting, quizzing, hitting—
All in that pot is trouble.

ome there are who don't get thrown
Into the pot this town does own—
'Tis really quite a wonder!
But if, perchance, they don't keep still,
Scandal will seize and have her fill
Till they are black as thunder.

It is quite true most folks do rue
The fire that boils this pot,
Yet, if nearly out, there's quite a rout
For fuel to make it hot.

And this big pot has always got
A good many people round it;
Yet 'tis not known—no one will own
Who was the one that found it.

And they will cry until they die:
"Oh, keep the pot a-going!
Put them all in—both thick and thin—
To keep old Scandal flowing."

Woodland, June 8th, 1878.

Rules and Regulations for Yolo County Hospital.

We publish the following rules and regulations governing the County Hospital as an item of interest to many, and as they are the rules adopted by the Board of Supervisors at the June meeting:

1. No patients are admitted without a certificate from the Hospital Physician.
2. No liquor allowed in the Hospital without the consent of the Warden.
3. Swearing is strictly prohibited.
4. No smoking allowed in the wards.
5. No loud or boisterous talking.
6. No spitting on the floor.
7. Patients are not allowed outside the yard without the consent of the Warden.
8. Patients are required to change their clothing every Sunday morning.
9. Patients are required to air their beds one half-hour daily when able to do so.
10. Patients must retire by 9 o'clock P.M.
11. Patients disorderly or disobedient will be discharged.
12. Implicit obedience must be paid to the Warden, and the above rules strictly observed.

B. F. HARLAN, Warden.

Photographing Colors.

It is reported that Herr Josef Albert, the eminent Munich photographer, has made the highly important invention of photographing the natural colors of objects, by means of combination of the ordinary photographic process with a photographic printing press constructed by the same gentleman some time ago. The images are stated to be so perfect that not the least improvement with the brush is required; as the finest shades of colors are faithfully reproduced. The secret of the invention is said to be based on the separation of white light into yellow, blue and red rays, and in the artificial application of the same colors in the printing press. The first negative is taken upon a plate chemically prepared in such a manner that it only receives the yellow tints or shades of the object; this is then passed through the printing press, the roller of which is impregnated with a yellow coloring matter. On the print only the yellow tints reappear more or less distinctly; the object is then photographed, and this time a negative is prepared, which only receives the blue shades and tints; a second printing press has its roller impregnated with some blue color, and the plate, of course, gives a print with only the blue tints reproduced. In the same manner the third print is obtained which only shows the red tints and shades. The final manipulation now consists in printing the three images upon the same slate, when the three colors intermingle and the natural colors and shades of the objects are obtained. We hardly need point out the importance of this invention.

Power of the Waves.

Those who have never lived on a stormy coast, nor been to sea, can form no adequate idea of the effect that can be produced by the impact of a succession of waves, or of a single wave. What has happened at Wick, on the extreme northern coast of Scotland, where a breakwater had been building for some years past, may give an idea of what is meant by wave-power. It was found that stones of ten tons weight were as pebbles to the waves, which had been measured to be, here forty-two feet from crest to the bottom of the trough. The outer end of the breakwater, where the storms beat most violently, was built of three courses of one-hundred-ton stones laid on the rubble foundations; next above these were three courses of large, flat stones, and upon this a mass of concrete, built on the spot of cement and rubble. The end of the breakwater was thought to be as immovable as the natural rock; yet the resident engineer saw it slowly yield to the force of the waves and swing round into the less troubled water inside the pier. It gave way not in fragments but in one mass, as if it was a monolith. The displaced mass is estimated to weigh about 1,350 tons.

Wonders of the Waters.

Among the most wonderful fish to be found in the world is the blind Proteus, which is found only in the subterranean lakes of Krain, in Austria. In color they are yellowish pink, which, however, on exposure to light, becomes mottled, and subsequently turns to a dark brown. They have long, flat heads, and four short, slender legs, the fore feet ending in two nailless toes, and the hind feet in three. Strange to say, coming as they do out of utter darkness, the creatures have eyes. They are small, however, and are ordinarily completely hidden beneath the skin. Somewhat similar to these fish is the Mexican Axoboth, another strange creature just received. "Lang Tsing Yee," is the name of a beautifully colored fish, two specimens of which have just been sent from China. These are of a bright, golden yellow, tipped on the fins with black, and they have each four lacc-like tails

PUBLIC OPINION.

The New York *Sun*, a journal that has done more than any other in the United States to awaken the people to the necessity of a Presidential investigation in order to prove whether or not Hayes was occupying the White House by fraud, has the following in regard to the Potter investigation. After venting its opinion as to the probable result, it says: But without asking anybody to accept in advance our conviction of what the investigation will disclose, let it be supposed that the result clearly establishes the fact that the Democratic electors were chosen by the people of any one or more States whose electoral votes were counted by the Electoral Commission and by the two Houses for Hayes; that these results were brought about by forgery, perjury, and subornation of perjury; that the agents who procured these results were the partisans of Hayes, more or less directly acting in concert with him or his immediate friends; that the persons who consented to commit the frauds were promised rewards, and that some of them have been rewarded, while some of the agents in the negotiations have been conspicuously rewarded. If this, or any considerable part of it, is clearly established, is it conceivable that the people of this country will permit a man to retain the office of President who was put into it by such means? Can any one imagine that the people will prefer to have Mr. Hayes remain in the office upon a technical title, founded in a false count of the electoral votes, rather than to establish a precedent, called for by every decent regard for the Constitution and for popular rights, namely, to require an immediate surrender of the office to which the incumbent has no title that is not tainted with the most infamous frauds? There will be no necessity for any process to displace Mr. Hayes. There will be no occasion for any force, excepting the force of public opinion. That description of force will operate, whoever deprecates or opposes it. It will be overwhelming, crushing, irresistible; it will leave no room for opposition, no means of resistance, no possibility of hesitation. Mr. Hayes will retire from the office, and that same public judgment which will expel him from it will designate by what means the *de facto* vacancy can be filled *de jure*, in consistency with the requirements of the Constitution.

THE EARTH NOT A TRUE GLOBE.

Our planet is not a true globe, because of its former plastic condition before the formation and cooling of its surface. When the globe was soft it was more or less yielding, and then the rotation of the earth tended to drive off, as it were, the matter in the equatorial regions; so that the distance through the centre of the earth between the two sun faces as far as possible removed from the poles of rotation, or those parts of the earth which the imaginary axis comes through, is rather greater than the distance between the two points where the axis comes to the surface. The reason of that fact, and that it must have been so, has been beautifully established by several experiments. That the earth was once hotter than it is now is therefore proved both by the irregularities of its surface and by its shape as a whole. We must not imagine, however, that there has been but one change. The minor irregularities are all gradually changing by inner energies and the action of air and water, and it may be that even the largest ones are young compared with the age of the planet's surface. Nor does the change end here; the equatorial protuberance itself may after all mark a point in a great cycle of change, which has compelled the earth to rotate, now about one axis and now about another. Mathematicians consider it highly probable that the axis of the earth may have been in ancient times very differently situated to what it is at present, and, indeed, that it "might have gradually shifted through 10, 20, 30, 40 or more degrees, without at any time any perceptible sudden disturbance of either land or water." Thus it appears that nature prevents catastrophes by the very hugeness of the scale on which she works.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

The next Senate will be Democratic, and the political status of its cotemporary, the House, is therefore a subject of more importance than usual. The Democrats have a majority of 20 in the present House, and this is placing Butler in the Republican category, says the Vallejo *Chronicle*. The redistricting of Missouri and Ohio increases the probable majority which the Republicans will have to overcome to more than 30. The Republicans can hardly expect great gains in the South even if they succeed in returning the nine representatives out of a total of 92 which they now have in that section, and must look to the Eastern, Middle and Western States for increased support. From New England there are now 22 Republican Representatives and 6 Democratic. Three districts in this section, representing a decrease of the Democratic majority of six, may possibly be gained. In the representation of the Middle States there are 37 Republicans and 31 Democrats, and of the Western States 69 Republicans and 36 Democrats. One district, that of Colorado, is almost certain to be gained by the Republicans, leaving still a dozen or more districts which the Republicans must find in these States where Democrats can be displaced.

CHEAT IN WHEAT.

F. W. Hilgard, writing to the *Rural Press* from the University of California, gives the following solution of cheat in wheat: Wheat does not turn into chess any more than a sheep turns into a goat, although very many intended wheat fields turn into cheat fields every year, somewhere in the world. It is simply a case of the "survival of the fittest" under trying circumstances; these being, in the present case a wet winter, especially in heavy soils. Chess or cheat (*Bromus secalinus*) is a hardy weed, whose seed it is extremely difficult to separate from wheat grain completely, by any means ordinarily available on the farm, unless it be the header, which nevertheless, of course, leaves the cheat seed to be shed on the ground, ready to sprout simultaneously with whatever grain may be sown. On rich and well prepared soil, and with an ordinarily favorable season, the grain usually gets the start of the cheat, and overshadows the latter so that instead of stalks of several feet in height, and broad, flat, many-seeded spikelets easily seen and distinguished, it remains entirely below the general surface of the grain, bears only a few, rather roundish spikelets with but two or three seeds apiece, and is commonly neither observed nor recognized. In such seasons the farmer's wheat has not "turned into cheat;" but the latter has nevertheless ripened and shed its seed, and stands ready to avail itself of an opportunity offered for taking the lead. Such opportunity is offered by a wet season, which retards, or even drowns out completely, the comparatively delicate and pampered grain, while it favors the development of the hardy chess. While the grain lies low, awaiting its chance to "stool," the chess sends up its erect, tufted blades without delay, overshadows the grain, and either smuts or entirely overcomes it. This is the simple, natural, and matter-of fact solution of the wheat-cheat mystery, which has held its place among agricultural superstitions with surprising tenacity. Any one can verify the facts for himself by a little close and unprejudiced observation; and any one so doing will be surprised to find how universally the enemy lurks beneath the surface of even the most promising grain-field, ready to avail itself of any favoring chance that may arise either from the stress of seasons, or from neglect on the part of the farmers to maintain the best possible conditions for the development of his crop. Like typhoid fever and diptheria, the chess disease of wheat fields is in 99 out of 100 cases preventable, so soon as its cause is known and recognized, and not relegated like our regular quotum of railroad disasters, among provincial dispensations, against which it is useless to keep our powder dry.

THE FORESTS OF AMERICA.

In the midst of the growing wants of civilization, we are constantly confronted with the proposition that the United States will soon be without lumber enough to supply the wants of the people. It is said that only four of the Northern States are now able to furnish timber beyond their own needs. Of these, Maine has very little pine, and the spruce is being used very fast; and in five or six years the white pine of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota will have disappeared. Good authority in Canada says: "We have not from Manitoba to the Gulf of St. Lawrence as much pine, spruce hemlock, oak, ash, elm, whitewood and other commercial wood as would supply the consumption of the United States for the period of three years." But, while this may be true, says the *Bee*, it must be remembered that in all the Northern States timber raising is being prosecuted to a considerable extent, and much lumber will be produced in this way. In the Southern States vast virgin forests of timber are to be found, sufficient to supply the Eastern States for fifty years. But what will be done after that? In the meantime the forests of the North and West will have recovered their vigor and be ready to supply the wants of the people. And the time is not far distant when the foresight of men will enable them to make abundant provision for the future, by planting all the varieties that may be needed. Fortunately California and the Pacific Coast need not fear any very extensive destruction of forests. In the Sierras and the timber regions of the Coast Range trees are reproduced with such regularity and rapidity that no fears need be entertained for the future. And if our people will only utilize the space at their command they can easily raise their own timber. The time will never come when a really civilized people will lack anything necessary to their welfare, and a people who cease to be civilized will soon so lessen their wants that lumber can easily be found to satisfy their beggarly notions.

A SURVEY of the Sacramento levees below the city has been ordered, with a view of making these defences very secure. The farmers along the line have petitioned to be allowed to do the work alone.

THE BONANZA PLAYED OUT.

For about a year past it has been evident to well-informed outsiders that in the Consolidated Virginia, at least, the limits of the great bonanza had been found; but the secrecy which envelops everything connected with the mines in the great lode has enabled those in control to keep a knowledge of the actual condition of affairs from the public. The steady decline in the value of the bonanza stocks and the recent announcement of reduction in dividends and the closing, for several months, of the Consolidated Virginia mine, are opening the eyes of the stockholders to the actual state of the case. It is true the reason assigned for closing the mine is to make repairs in the shaft; but since the workings connect with two or three other shafts through which it sent ore on previous occasions it seems reasonable to believe the actual reason for the closing of the mine is scarcity of the ore; and it should surprise no one to find next the announcement that ore-body had given out. Of course it will then be found that for some time past the "bonanza firm" no longer had any large amount of the stock of these mines. It is indeed quite generally believed that at the present time a very large proportion of the stock is now held in the East and in England, where the unsophisticated investors have never imagined that the dividends, so punctually paid, might have any other origin than in net earnings. With the exhaustion of this great ore body the glory of the Comstock will depart, scarcely any of the other mines on it having for a long time past paid expenses. As confirmation of the accuracy of these views, says the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, we find prominent, well-informed California capitalists, making investments in Montana, Black Hills and Colorado mines, and openly saying the Comstock no longer offers an inviting field for the investment of capital. They have recently purchased four of five of the best mines yet opened in the Black Hills, and have still more recently made offers for the largest and most valuable mines at Leadville, Colorado. It seems indeed, as if Leadville, the Black Hills, and perhaps the Helena, Montana, mines would prove the successors of the great Nevada bonanzas, the glory of which is evidently departing.

THE LAND QUESTION.

Cardinal Manning's opinion of the land question is just and equitable. Every man should read it and ponder upon its fairness. He says that there is a natural and divine law, anterior and superior to all human and civil law, by which every people has a right to live off the fruits of the soil. This right is older and higher than any personal right. It is the intrinsic right of the whole people and society, out of which all private rights to the soil and its fruits are created, and by which those created rights must always be controlled. A starving man commits no theft if he saves his life by eating of his neighbors bread. The civil law yields before the divine law. Even the "Shew-bread" might be eaten to save life. All definitions of private property may be altered when it conflicts with the public welfare. The land of England was charged by an act of Elizabeth with the support of the poor! The good of the people is the Supreme law. Private property in land can be taken away for railways and highways; we cannot even build on our own land in a manner that will injure others; we cannot do, even under present laws, as we choose with our own. We cannot deflect a river to the injury of those below us; we cannot protect our own side of a river with injury to those on the opposite side.

THE ALMOND.

In tree, flower, and leaves, the almond closely resembles the peach, and is no doubt a native of Asia. The almond is mentioned in the Scripture as chief of the fruits of Canaan. It is common in China, Japan, and in the Eastern countries. It flowers in January and fruits in April. The almond was not introduced in Southern Europe until after the peach, nor was it so well known. Cato gave it the name of "Greek nut." There are several varieties of the almond—the hard and soft, the bitter and sweet. In the colder latitudes the almond has only been cultivated for the beauty of its blossoms, which appear before the leaves on the bare branches. In semi-tropical lands the almond is largely cultivated for its fruit, and as a profit. Latterly, the planting of the almond has been introduced, and in California large orchards are profitably grown. Aside from its value as a fruit, the oil of the fruit and the essence of the leaves have a value. There are a few trees in Florida, which are doing well, and there does not seem to be any reason why the growing of almonds should not be both pleasing and profitable here. The tree is easily grown, fruits early, is long-lived, and grows on ordinary land. As an ornamental tree, the almond is one of the best; as a profitable tree, it will prove a success.

WM. CULLEN BRYANT, America's greatest poet, died yesterday morning at the age of 84. Peace be to this good man's ashes.

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1878.

Forsaken.

Oh, how dearly I have loved thee
Tongue nor pen can ne'er describe,
For to you my heart was given,
You were my only joy and pride;
Once you seemed to me so lovely,
And so faithful, kind and true,
That my heart knew no pleasure
Only what was shared with you.

Now you've changed—to me how dreary,
How my heart doth ache with pain,
When I think of when you loved me
And know you ne'er will love again.
Time, we know, makes many changes,
And how sad this change to me—
Still I love, and love thee only,
Though I be not loved by thee.

When with merry crowds you mingle,
And all care forgotten be,
'Twould be joy if in such moments
You would keep one thought for me;
I have loved, alas! too fondly!
And my sorrow now can tell
I have loved and lost forever—
Hope and beauty, fare-thee-well.

—*W. H. Watson.*

A Legend of Brittany.

Every one is familiar with the name of Jeanne de Montfort. Every one knows with what intrepidity this heroine of the fourteenth century—that age of heroines—maintained the rights of her husband and child in the celebrated contest between the Counts of Montfort and Blois for the Duchy of Bretagne. But a fact with which every one is not familiar is that the warlike countess, in displaying the manly qualities which astonished her contemporaries, lost none of the virtues or graces of her sex; and the knights of Bretagne and England, when they saw her pass in front of their ranks, with her son in her arms, attended by her page, or seated in the halls of her castle, her golden crown on her head, and her stately person at her feet, thought her as beautiful as her enemies did terrible when she flashed among them on her war-horse, helmet on head, battle-axe in hand, and Merciless as Famine at rest. Consequently the good subjects had as many admirers as partisans, and did as much execution at home with her large, dark eyes and golden hair as among her enemies with the redoubtable sword of her husband. Be it observed, however, to the honor of our heroine, that her lovers never gained aught but their sighs, and the good lance-strokes bestowed in her name upon her adversaries, the only sufferers of this innocent gallantry. Of all her adorers, the goodliest among the goodly, and the most ardent among the ardent, was Walter de Manny, the flower of English chivalry.

His renown and his services placed him in the first rank among her followers. The very day of his arrival at Hennebont he adopted her colors; the next he avowed his passion before all the assembled knights, and not a day passed that he did not break a lance or slay an enemy in honor of her; and he had his reward. When she went to battle it was he who handed her her arms; when she needed succor it was he who flew to her rescue, and when, after the conflict, she alighted from her steed, it was he who gave her his hand to cross the drawbridge of her castle; and one day, when the fair warrior was wounded by a stroke which Manny had no time to parry, it was he who received her in his arms and bore her through the fortress.

If the chevalier, emboldened by these favors, ever ventured to sue for any others, the name of the Count de Montfort during his life and afterwards the crape which fluttered on the helmet of the noble widow was sufficient to remind him that as the wife had lived for the husband the widow would live for her infant alone. Still Sir Walter de Manny once obtained a more brilliant and more tender reward, and to understand its value we must remember that we are speaking not of the court of Louis XIV., but of the manners of Brittany in the severest and purest of the ages of chivalry.

The next morning the countess was preparing her knights for battle by a hasty repast in one of the halls of her castle of Hennebont. The flower of her army was around her. They were rising from the table, and the knights, elevating their large goblets, were pledging the brave amazon, and she, her son in return, when a squire entered the hall in great agitation.

"What is the matter?" cried all the guests, as with one accord.

The squire answered that the detachment that had been expected from Auvay had been surprised by Don Louis of Spain and the three knights who commanded it made prisoners, and that they would be put to death unless Hennebont was surrendered within one hour.

"My three brave knights put to death!" repeated Jeanne, rising and casting around her a bold and indignant glance as if to ask the heart of all her followers: "Shall they indeed be put to death?"

"No!" a voice which the countess recognized was the first to exclaim, "No, they shall not die! I swear it by my good sword and by yourself, madam!"

And Manny bowed low before her and drew his long blade from the scabbard. The others followed his example, and a sweet smile thanked them.

But Manny saw, or fancied, that the smile was more tender for him than for his comrades, and, feeling inspired by such a slight preference, "Madame," said he, with a look more eloquent than his words, "what will you give him who will bring you your three captive knights safe and sound within one hour?"

A slight blush tinged the countess' cheek. Then turning to Sir Walter, but without raising her eyes:

"I will give him my hand to kiss."

"Chevaliers!" cried Manny, brandishing his long sword; "Chevaliers, the bravest wins it, and Bretagne for the good countess!"

"Bretagne for the good countess!" replied the others, hastening to arms.

Jeanne repaired to a window which overlooked the plain.

In five minutes she saw a body of knights pass through the gates of the town and hurry on at full speed towards the camp of Charles de Blois, and she could see that the knight who rode foremost wore her colors.

For half an hour the camp was hidden in clouds of dust, from which helmet and cuirass, lance and battle-axe gleamed out fitfully. The clouds and confusion centered on one point on the tents of Don Louis and his Spaniards. At last the disorder was succeeded by a single cry—a shout of victory—and the same horsemen who had crossed the plain an hour before were returning. But their ranks were thinned, and the gazers viewed them with anxious and terrified eyes.

"How many men have you lost?" asked the cavalier who received them at the gates of Hennebont.

"Ten," answered the first who entered.

"And how many Spaniards?"

"All! Bretagne for the good countess!" And the squadron galloped toward the castle.

Jeanne appeared as soon as the drawbridge was lowered, casting around her curious and anxious glances. The first knight she saw was Sir Walter Manny, covered with blood and dust.

He alighted, caused the ranks to be opened, and Jeanne saw the three prisoners still girt with the chains and cords which were to have been the means of their punishment.

"Brothers in arms," said Gauthier, "tell the countess who rescued you."

They pointed him out.

Then she advanced a step towards him; he kneeled and kissed her hand in presence of all the knights.

But when he attempted to rise his strength failed him, and he signed to his squire to support him, the blood rushing out from under his cuirass.

"Holy mother, you are wounded, sir!" exclaimed the countess, raising him herself and stanching the blood with her own scarf.

"'Tis nothing," said Walter, recovering himself immediately and binding the scarf around his body.

"This is more than sufficient to cure me by to-morrow, and the day after," he added in a low tone, "I pledge myself to drive all your enemies from the walls of Hennebont if you will but vouchsafe me on the cheek what you have granted me on the hand."

The countess answered by a smile which was equivalent to a promise.

But she freed herself from it the next day by going in person to set fire to Charles' camp and driving him away before Manny recovered.

The Autocrat of Credit in New York.

John Brown has been in the Stewart concern for a quarter of a century or more, and has risen to a very important position in the palace of fashion. He is a quiet looking man, of courteous manners, and is one of that class ordinarily called a "shop-walker." Mr. Brown, however, has a vastly more important duty than ordinary men of this class. He is the autocrat of credit, and has for years studied the vast range of high life, with a view to know the ability to pay. He has a list of the substantial portion of the beau monde, and also one of the doubtful class, to which is added a general and rapid view of the trash which flits about the world of show. Every year Brown makes out a new list, but such is the change in social life that each month calls for fresh inspection. Brown has his "tickler" (as the book is called in commercial parlance) but he carries its contents to a very large extent in his head, and he is ready when any lady's name is mentioned to give an immediate reply. Hence it is very important for fashionable shoppers to be in good odor with the autocrat of credit, and money is the favorable tale poured into his ear by importunate ladies, but when duty requires it he is hard as flint. Many of those who formerly paid cash now want credit, and there are ladies who run bills at Stewart's of $20,000 in a year. The collector is out all the time. He walks about fifteen miles a day, and takes on an average a hundred refusals to ten that pay. This kind of business is undesirable, but it is found to be unavoidable, and the collector learns a sad lesson of the falsehood of the fashionable world. No doubt it was much the same in Pope's day, for he tells of one "who paid a tradesman once to make him stare." A very liberal credit is also given by modistes and milliners, who must sell their goods or be stuck with unfashionable stock. Stewart's concern is making incessant efforts to retain a first-class position, but it has a severe rivalry. The fashionable world is now turning toward the cheaper places of trade, such as Sixth and Eighth avenues. Macy's great establishment on the Sixth avenue has taken an immense amount of trade from Broadway.—*Correspondence of Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE FRIGATE BIRD.—I see a small blue point in the heaven. Happy and serene region, which has rested in peace above the hurricane! In that blue point, and at an elevation of 10,000 feet, royally floats a little bird with enormous wings. A gull? No; its wings are black. An eagle? No; the bird is too small. It is the little ocean eagle, first and chief of the winged race, the daring navigator who never furls his sails, the lord of the tempest, the scorner of all peril—the man-of-war or frigate bird. We have reached the culminating point of the series, commenced by the wingless bird. Here we have a bird which is virtually nothing more than wings; scarcely any body—barely as large as that of the domestic cock—while his prodigious pinions are fifteen feet in span. The great problem of flight is solved and overpassed, for the power of flight seems useless. Such a bird, naturally sustained by such support, need but allow himself to be borne along. The storm bursts; he mounts to lofty heights, where he finds tranquillity. The poetic metaphor, untrue when applied to any other bird, is no exaggeration when applied to him; literally, he sleeps upon the storm. When he chooses to soar his way seriously, all distance vanishes; he breakfasts at the Senegal; he dines in America.—*Michelet.*

THE Rev. Edward E. Hale does not like the voices of his countrywomen. He says that most of them talk with a shrill voice, and if they wish to gain power seek it by sharpening the note, or screaming, rather than by giving more volume, and adds: "I remember at the great dining saloon of the Bauer au Lac Hotel, in Zurich, both the largest and finest dining hall I ever saw, when five hundred people were dining at once at their different tables, I could single out my own countrywomen in all parts of the hall, no matter what their distance, by the shrill yell, more or less nasal, with which they summoned the waiters, ordered soup, asked for a napkin, or passed from pastry to ice-cream. Above the general roar of the buzz-buzz-buzz of five hundred voices in conversation you could distinguish the war cry of those eight or ten American women, as you distinguish signal rockets at night above a long and dark line of entrenchments." Mr. Hale ascribes these unpleasant tones to the custom of making little girls read in a loud and unnatural fashion in the grammar and primary schools.

MANY people find their only happiness in forcing themselves to be unhappy.

Facts Gathered at the Mills of Lowell.

The great question with the cotton manufacturers at Lowell and Lawrence to-day is not how to accustom the markets of the world to their superior fabrics, and make them purchase more of their coarse shirtings and drillings, but ow to imitate England in mixing a lot hf clay and other foreign substances in the finer grades. America to-day is exporting about $13,000,000 worth of cotton fabrics, but they are of the coarser material, and that particular branch is increasing by the week almost. In fact, the mills at Lowell are worked up pretty closely to the ever increasing demand for these coarser goods, but when it comes to the finer grades England succeeds in making an article which our best manufacturers cannot approach, not because they do not know how, but because they lack the peculiar machinery required to mix these foreign substances with the cotton and still produce a fine article, as England does.

"We will get hold of that kind of machinery by and by," said a Lowell manufacturer to me yesterday, "but we are not in a hurry. In fact, we are getting along very nicely. Our prosperity does not depend upon our export trade, and popular judgment should not be misled by continually repeating that our home markets cannot consume all we make. There are to-day less dry goods in the American market than there is demand for, and when in the course of time we can fully supply all that demand and imitate England thoroughly in the manufacture of the finer grades of fabrics, then and then only can we honestly compete with her in the neutral market. But we are as yet a very far way from it. Only this I can tell you," he added, "the American mills are making money and the English mills are not, with all of their vast export trade. We have just taken account of three of our mills, and we find that during the past six months they have paid from three to five per cent., which means about ten per cent. per annum. There is not a mill in the whole of Great Britain that has such a large return on its investments. Of course, our trade needs fostering and great care, but it is folly to say that we would not make as heavily weighted an article as England does. We are not a bit more honest; only, as I told you before, first, we have not the machinery for it, and second, there exists no necessity for it as yet while we have our hands full in supplying the present demand."—*N. Y. Herald.*

Old English Floor Coverings.

Straw and rushes were at one time the only material employed in England to cover both the floor of the peasant's hut, the baronial castle, the country mansion, or the royal palace. The ground floor was seldom either paved or planked, as at a later date. The favorites of William the Conquerer held some of the Alesbury lands on a curious tenure. They were to provide the straw for his bedchamber, and in summer straw and rushes. An entry into the Household Roll of Edward II. records a payment of money to John de Carleford for going from York to procure straw for the King's chamber. Hentzner in his Itinery says of Queen Elizabeth's presence chamber at Greenwich: "The floor, after the English fashion, was strewed with hay," meaning rushes. In the time of Shakespeare the English stage was strewed with rushes. Kiligrew, at a later period, told Samuel Pepys how he had done away with this practice on the stage, speaking of contempt of a time when there was "nothing but rushes upon the ground, and everything else mean." Erasmus, in the fifteenth century, in writing to Dr. Francis, Cardinal Wolsey's physician, speaks of the filthy state of these rush floors, only the top part of which was changed, becoming foul with grease, beer, and refuse. He recommended the banishment of these rush floors as a cause of pestilence; and the great plague of 1665—nearly 200 years after his birth (1467)—raged in houses the floors of which were covered with the filthy matted accumulations sometimes of a quarter of a century.—*Newcastle (Eng.) Courant.*

THE sunfish has repeatedly injured the submarine cable between Portugal and Brazil and along the east coast of South America. Splinters of bones have been found thrust into the cable through the several coverings so deep as to affect the electric wires. A small species of marine animal also appears to devote its special attention toward boring and destroying cables. Whales have likewise caused great damage to cables. A short time ago the cable in the Persian Gulf cease d to work. Examination was made, and it was found that a whale, which was entangled in the cable, had broken it. The animal was covered over with parasites, and in its efforts to free itself of them by rubbing its body against the cable the cable was broken, and one of the ends then coiled around the whale in such a way that it was unable to free itself, and was thus suffocated.

"WHERE THE WOODBINE TWINETH."—Speaking of Jim Fisk one is reminded of that expression so frequently used by him, "Gone where the woodbine twineth." The origin of this was rather peculiar. Fisk attended to the sailing of the sound steamer every afternoon, and then made direct for his usual haunt of splendid revelry, which was Delmonico's, in Fifth avenue. His best route brought him to Sixth avenue, corner of Thirteenth street, where stood a building covered with greenery, and called the "Woodbine." It was a popular drinking house, and it is said that some of Fisk's cronies were among its patrons. It thus became a common thing for him when asked concerning any one to reply, "Gone where the woodbine twineth." This year the Woodbine yields to the inevitable law of mutation. The house is demolished, and all its memories and associations (to carry out the same figure) are "gone where the woodbine twineth."

IT is known to our readers that the last resting place of Gen. Sam. Houston is in Huntsville. The grave is marked by a marble monument with the following inscription: "Gen Sam. Houston, born March 2, 1793, died July 25, 1863." The grave is enclosed by a light picket fence, which is fast falling to decay. A visitor has truthfully written, on beholding the condition of the grave, "It is a shame for the State of Texas."—*Galveston German Post.*

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER is exceedingly popular in England. The applications for admission to the Hibert lectures, to be delivered by him in the Chapter House, Westminster, have been so numerous that the trustees have decided to have the lectures delivered twice over, in the morning and the afternoon, which will not be quite comfortable for the good Professor's throat.

The Paris Exposition.

An American young person gives in a private letter her observation of the opening of the Exposition from the favorable point of the privileged space assigned to those who were duly invited. As her chances were so far superior to those of the uninvited multitude, we print an extract:

"Gen. Noyes having heard that I was here kindly sent me a ticket to the 'opening.' Miss L. was to go, and Mrs. H. to chaperon the party, so I joined the gang. We went on Wednesday to Gen. Noyes'. Their apartments, by the way, are very swelly, being those of the Duke de Montpensier or some such fellow—stained glass windows, picturing the lives of illustrious ancestors, yellow satin salon, old carved sideboard in salle a manger, and all that sort of thing, you know, quite the correct thing.

"Here we had a nice little lunch, which we devoured along with Mr. Welch, Minister to England, who, by the way, I did not admire—thought him very soft; but maybe he was just adapting his conversation to the ladies. Saw Gen. Noyes but a minute. He was cordial, but in a hurry. Mrs. Noyes was pleasant and Miss L. quite charming. She went with us. Mrs. H., Mlle. Jennie, and self. We got to the Trocadero about 12, and the opening exercises were not to be until 2. Supposed we had seats reserved, but found there were none, and our people were sitting ten deep around the balcony overlooking the grounds, the bridges, and over to the main buildings. I take it for granted that you have seen the pictures of how the things are arranged where the Trocadero is, and how it looks on to the Seine and the main buildings.

"As I said, we got chairs, and then we sat and sat and sat; finally there was a commotion, and everybody got up on chairs, stretched their necks around; some women fell off the chairs, and there was a general stampede; found it was only the spreading of the carpet across the bridge; then we all settled down again for another hour. Then there was a cannon went off; everybody said 'voila!' Up we got in our chairs again, and this time it was really something. The band began playing Mendelssohn's Wedding March, which the papers said next day, 'was the piece composed for the opening?' We heard people hurrah; it began to rain hard; we could not see any procession, but we got excited, tip-toed around on our chairs, cried 'La voila!' This doesn't mean anything in particular, but all the French say it, as well as tiens, tiens! I have got that down to a fine point.

"More music, more rain, more noise, and then, way across the river, and going into the main building, just about half a mile off, we saw a lot of black specks, like ants, and were told that those were the Marshal (that's MacMahon, of course, you know), and the Prince of Wales, and a lot of other big bugs. And that was all, and it was time to go home. That was what I call widely exciting. Any way it was quite too much for me, and I took a dreadful cold, the first since in Paris, but with timely hot water soaks and drinks it has now entirely disappeared. Then came the bother of getting our carriage. We were just one hour and ten minutes from the time we left the building finding our voiture. Think Exposition openings are a bore.

"As I said before, it rained hard most of the day; but at night it cleared off, and I wish you could have seen Paris that night. It was like a city of the Arabian Nights' tales. Everything was illuminated; rows of gas jets over all the public buildings, and on the private buildings Venetian lanterns; the streets were almost as light as day, and such a crowd, and so quiet; really I could not help but think it was sort of sad, for with such a dense crowd as there was on the street, it was so quiet that it seemed as though something had happened; but that is almost always the way at a crowd here. Several of the large churches were illuminated, as was the Opera House. We were not near to this, but still had a good view of it. We tried our best to find a voiture to drive round the city, but everything on wheels was taken, so we had to foot it. Really Paris was one blaze of light that night."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A Rochester Spitz Dog.

A Spitz dog came into this office yesterday in company with a very handsome lady. The dog was undoubtedly handsome, too. The editors were all at their desks. Upon a sudden, each seemed possessed of the devil, or an impulse to get a better view of the dog—a view rendered more enchanting by distance. The chairs were hastily abandoned. The night editor opened a window contiguous to his desk and sat on the sill, the major part of his body ornamenting the facade. The city editor and the reporters struck up as if by agreement, "There's no place like home"—for a dog. The other editors locked their doors, barricaded them with patent-office reports and paste pots and hunted for prophetic judgment on the walls of their little sanctums. The handsome woman stated her business. She understood that "one of the gentlemen of the office wanted a lapdog, and I thought I would bring 'Spok' up to see if he would suit." A ghastly smile stole over the features of the city editor, and, from his lofty perch upon one of the crossbeams to which he had scrambled with more of alacrity than of dignity, he assured the good woman that it was perhaps a mistake—it must have been the *Union* office, and that if she would call again he would give her all the facts in the case. He was a thousand times obliged to her for the trouble she had taken, but really he didn't fancy dogs.

Thereupon the handsome young lady departed with a sigh.

"Mighty handsome dog, wasn't it?" each observed, as he resumed his toilsome labors.

Kind readers, have this little episode in mind, and give us credit for consistency when we tell you to beware of the Spitz.—*Rochester Democrat.*

"HE shall come down like rain upon the mown grass." Observe the peculiar characters of the grass, which adapt it especially for the service of man, are its apparent humility and cheerfulness. Its humility, in that it seems created only for lower service—appointed to be trodden on and fed upon. Its cheerfulness in that it seems to exult under all kinds of violence and suffering. You roll it, and it is stronger the next day, you mow it and it mutilates its shoots, as if it were grateful, you tread upon it, and it only sends up richer perfume.—*Ruskin.*

WE should manage our fortune as we do our health—enjoy it when good, be patient when it is bad, and never apply violent remedies except in extreme necessity.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

GREAT gifts make beggars bold.

Greased Cartridges.

It has been deemed questionable, whether the disaffection excited by the two royal families of Oude and Delhi, or even the vague discontent of the native troops, would have culminated in a revolt of the whole army, with its attendant atrocities, but for the very unexpected incident of the greased cartridges, which caused a most opportune and justifiable source for complaint against the British Government.

The greased cartridges lighted the smoldering flame of rebellion, sending the ghastly cry of "vengeance" far and wide over the sun-baked plains of India. Towards the close of 1856, it had been determined to replace the old infantry musket, "the Brown Bess," by an improved fire-arm, "the Enfield Rifle." Early in January, 1857, when the manufacture of those cartridges (which had to be torn by the fingers or bitten,) was proceeding briskly at a place called Dumdum, six miles northwest of Calcutta, in the artillery arsenal, a *classie*, or low-caste workman, asked a soldier of the 2d Grenadiers ---a high-class Brahmin—for a drink of water from his *lotah*, or drinking vessel. The grenadier declined, on the plea that the vessel would be defiled. "You think too much of your caste," said the *classie*, "but wait a little, the *Sahib logue* (white gentleman) will soon make high and low caste on an equality, as cartridges smeared with beef-fat and hog's lard are being made up in the magazine, which all Sepoys will be compelled to use." The mention of the two kinds of fat was most effective, one being the abomination of the Hindoos, the other of the Mohammedans. The story spread like wild-fire, and the sequel was not far off. On the 25th of February, 1857, the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Native Infantry mustered at Berhampore, 116 miles north of Calcutta, where one Mungal Pandy cut down his officer. Pandy was hanged and for a while reigned a temporary but treacherous quiet. On the 2d of May the seventh Oude Irregular Cavalry, then cantoned about seven miles from Lucknow, when ordered to bite the new cartridge sternly refused. On the 9th 85 malcontents were brought to trial, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with hard labor. On the following evening, while the Europeans were at church, the men of the Eleventh and Twentieth Bengal Native Infantry openly revolted. The European officers rushed to the spot, in the hope of pacifying them. One of the first who arrived was Col. Finnis (brother of the then Lord Mayor of London) who was shot in the back while in the act of haranguing the Twentieth. Choking with blood, he fell from his horse and was hewn in pieces. The work of slaughter was now fairly inaugurated. The European bungalows were sacked and given to the flames; the Christians were all massacred, without regard to sex or age. Women were foully outraged, and children shot down in ghastly spirit of devilish revelry, while the mutineers, flushed with their terrible success, set off *en masse* for Delhi, where a sure welcome awaited them. The three native British regiments in Delhi fraternized with the mutineers, and a fearful slaughter of European residents took place. Two British officers defended the great magazine and ultimately blew it up, committing ghastly havoc.

The mutiny in the city assumed the form and magnitude of an organized rebellion; and the king invested himself with the sovereignty of India. An old silver throne was brought into the marble hall of audience, on this he took his seat under a salute of twenty-one guns, and received public homage, as the heir of Mogul. His first act was to cause the massacre of all the women and young girls who had fled to the palace for protection, under circumstances of peculiar horror. The Punjaub swam in blood. In the Doab the mutiny was everywhere successful. In Oude the carnage was horrible; and then came the seige of Lucknow, followed by the massacres at Cawnpore.

One of the primary objects of the British Government was the recovery of Delhi, and all available troops were hurried on in order to wrench this important strategical point from the hands of the mutineers. At three o'clock on the morning of the 13th of September the assault was delivered upon four points, and seldom had assaulting troops such terrible impulses to inspire them as those of the four columns that hurled their strength on Delhi now. No danger daunted, no obstacle remained unsurmounted by them; and if daring can win glory, then glory was won there. Inch by inch was the ground contested, the combatants on both sides fighting like demons; and it was not until the 19th that Delhi was won. On the 21st the intrepid Captain Hodson, ascertaining that the king had fled to that wonderful pile, the tomb of Houmayoun, a few miles southward of the city, galloped thither at the head of fifty horse. Dismounting and followed by a trusty trooper, he dashed into an open court, where he suddenly encountered the king, with his favorite wife, Leenat Mahal, who had been a chief instrument in the revolt. Every second lost meant his heart's blood, and Hodson lost not a second. Rushing up to the king, who attempted to draw his jeweled *tuluwar*, he seized him by a golden chain that hung around his neck, and, presenting a revolver at his head, ordered him to mount in silence, threatening to pull the trigger upon the faintest sound. The trooper, following Hodson's example, captured Leenat Mahal, and the two were brought back to the palace, where they were detained as prisoners. Next day this fiery and indefatigable officer went in search of the two sons and and grandsons of the king---the chief inciters of the Delhi atrocities---who were concealed in the tomb, and surrounded by a guard of armed scoundrels from the city. The time was not one for hesitation or delay. So the fearless Hodson with his own pistols shot the princes dead upon the spot, and had their bodies hanged up in the Kotwaller, or mayor's court. Several months after the king was tried and found guilty of the massacres of the British in Delhi. Lord Canning spared his forfeited life, but sentenced him to be transported to Burmah, and thus ended the royal line of Delhi 332 years after its ascent to the Mogul throne.—*S. F. Commercial Advocate.*

PROFESSOR BAIRD expects to stock all the muddy-bottomed inland waters of the United States with carp, which is a hardy fish, and always remain in the place where raised.

E. V. JOICE & JAMES MASON,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 6 MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Special attention giving to taking and certifying Deposition of Witnesses. se15-dw

Dr. I. N. HODGEN,
DENTIST.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN
In consequence of the failure of the crops time will be given to all THAT ARE GOOD, who desire it, for Dental Work, in sums of Fifteen Dollars and upwards.
Office in Excelsior Block (up stairs), Main Street, Woodland, Cal. oct22-3m

STEINWAY'S
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOS!
Were awarded the HIGHEST HONORS at the Centennial Exhibition, viz: TWO MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS OF HONOR for
"The Highest Degree of Excellence in all their Styles of Pianos.
No other piano exhibitor has received more than one medal
First Grand Gold Medal of Honor, Paris, 1867.
First Prize Medal, London Exhibition, 1862.
A. HEYMAN, Gen'l Agent,
SACRAMENTO,
Street, between 6th and 7th, opposite Court House nov22wly

CAPITAL HOTEL.
Woodland.
Having purchased, thoroughly renovated and refurnished this old and favorite house throughout, the patronage of the resident and traveling public is respectfully solicited.
Good Boarding and Comfortable Rooms
At reasonable prices by the day or week. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords.
No Chinese Cooks Employed
Free bus to and from all passenger trains.
JOHN TACKNEY, Proprietor.

A. D. PORTER,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER
—AND—
Dealer in Produce Generally,
MAIN ST., WOODLAND.
oct4-3m

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
AND FANCY GOODS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,
ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT
G. W. GREENE'S
JEWELRY STORE,
Main Street, College Block, Woodland.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice. aplw

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.
Rag Carpet Manufactory.
The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave rag carpets for all who wish them.
PRICES.
Fancy Patterns, per yard..... 50 cts
Patterns with white warp, per yard..... 45 cts
Plain Patterns, per yard..... 40 cts
For Sale at Nicklesburgh Bros'.
Orders left at Porter's Store will be promptly attended to.
oct18-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

EAGLE MILLS,
Knights' Landing.
ARNOLD & SCHROTH, Prop's.
These well known and popular mills have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired by the new proprietors, and are now ready for business, and turning out the best quality of
Fine Flour, Graham Flour, Corn Meal, Ground Feed,
ETC., ETC.
Special attention will be given to
GRIST WORK,
Which will be promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
For choice lots of milling wheat the highest price will be paid in cash. de18-3m

C. D. MORIN,
At his Old Stand, opposite the Bank of Woodland,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,
—AND—
METAL ROOFING.
And Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares;
ALSO, DEALER IN
STOVES,
PUMPS,
IRON AND GALVANIZED PIPES OF ALL SIZES.
AGENT FOR THE
CELEBRATED "UNION RANGE,"
—AND THE—
"MEDALLION RANGE."
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS IN HIS LINE.
CALVANIZED IRON
WATER TANKS!
All Sizes, made to order.
AGENCY FOR
ROSE'S DEEP WELL FORCE PUMPS
TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS
Can be had at my Store.
Orders from the Country Promptly attended to.
SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
(Next to Gray & Wood's Hardware Store.)
m-no8 D. MORIN. ap6w

WAR! WAR!
WAR!
As ENGLAND AND RUSSIA are about to declare war, so is
THE GREAT
San Francisco
AUCTION STORE!
NEXT DOOR TO WOODLAND BANK
The prices of our goods are within the reach of all. We are and always have been
AGAINST MONOPOLY
We have also been very fortunate in a late purchase of goods. Our
NEW IMPORTATIONS
Consist of Everything in the
DRY GOODS
Line. We are determined to
Sell Cheap for Cash
For the benefit of the general public, and you will find on inspection that the prices of our goods are
LOWER
Than Any Other House
IN WOODLAND!
It may appear strange to the public that we can do this, but the following telegram will show how we are enabled to do this:
NEW YORK, March 1st, 1878.
Messrs. Gosliner & Co., Woodland:—We have been informed by your buyer, Mr. Armstrong, that you will take our whole stock of Merchandise. You can have the same for thirty-five (35) cents on the dollar, for cash. The whole bill will amount to $22,004.45. Yours,
HOLMES, MURPHY & CO.
WOODLAND, March 3d.
Messrs. Holmes, Murphy & Co., New York:—We accept your offer. You will send the goods upon your receipt of this. We have remitted by telegraph to Mr. Armstrong, our buyer, the amount of $22,004.45. Yours,
GOSLINER & CO.
It would be impossible for us to enumerate the articles of the
Immense Stock
IT IS ARRIVING EVERY DAY
Therefore we beg your inspection, as it is the only method by which
We Can Convince You of the Cheapness of our goods.
ALL WE ASK IS FOR YOU TO
GIVE US A CALL!
REMEMBER THE PLACE:
THE GREAT
SAN FRANCISCO
Auction Store!
Next Door to the Bank,
MAIN ST., - - WOODLAND,
GOSLINER & CO.,
Proprietors.

NEWS SUMMARY.

THE Porte has accepted the invitation to attend the Congress.

A PARIS dispatch says the international postal treaty has been signed.

GENERAL NOYES, American Minister to France, is on his way home.

ALL the Cabinets have accepted the invitation to the Congress to meet at Berlin.

GEN. COOK is of the opinion that the Idaho Indians may require considerable force to subdue them.

ADVOCATES of the Texas Pacific Railroad have become satisfied it cannot get through Congress this session.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of $5,000,000 of five-twenty bonds of 1865.

SAFVET PASHA will be one of the Turkish representatives at the Berlin Congress. It is thought the other will be a Christian.

THE monument of President Andrew Johnson was unveiled at Nashville, Tenn., on the 5th inst, in the presence of 3,000 spectators.

IN consequence of the Turks endeavoring to provoke hostilities, Russia and England have agreed not to withdraw their forces until the ending of the Congress.

THE Pope has desired Cardinal Franchi to dispatch urgent instructions to the Catholic clergy of Germany to use every effort to prevent the spreading of Socialism.

ADVICES from Singapore represent the threatened difficulty between China and Siam has been averted. All treaty powers now recognize the complete independence of Siam.

THE London *Post* announces that the Russians have massed 37,000 men and 125 guns at Tehorlu, which is a central position as regards Constantinople, Adrianople and Gallipoli.

A BILL has been introduced into the U. S. Senate which proposes to annex to Wyoming Territory all that portion of Dakota lying west of longitude 102.30 and south of the 45th parallel.

THE *Levant Herald*, having published a letter considered by the Turkish government to be seditious, its editor, an Englishman, has been ordered to quit the country within forty-eight hours.

SECRETARY SCHURZ responded to the resolution asking for the status of employees of his bureau by submitting a list of 495 honorably discharged Union soldiers and 108 permanently disabled soldiers.

THE steamship *Nevada*, which arrived at New York lately, had 341 Mormon immigrants aboard. They are accompanied by two elders, who spent two years in Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany securing converts. Six hundred Mormons will arrive in about a month, mostly from Sweden.

IT is said that the Congress will be composed of the following powers: Bismarck and Count Von Bulow for Germany; Lords Beaconsfield, Salisbury and Odo Russell for Great Britain; Count Schouvaloff and M. Dourof, Russian Embassador at Berlin, for Russia; Count Andrassy and Von Haymerle for Austria; K. Waddington and De St. Vallier for France, and Comts Corti and de Launay for Italy.

A VIENNA dispatch says: The time was when such a meeting as the coming Congress would have been preceded by a private communion of Prince Gortschakoff and Count Andrassy with Prince Bismarck; but the fact that Count Andrassy does not leave Vienna until the 11th instant, and that an order has been issued to mobilize 100,000 Austrian troops instead of 50,000, offer a guarantee that the ghost of the triple alliance will not trouble the deliberations of the Congress.

THE Missouri State Prohibition Convention met at St. Louis. The platform declares the protection and safety of the people imperatively demand that the sale of intoxicating liquors be absolutely prohibited by law, and that the State has the power to furnish such protection; recommends all friends of temperance to use persistent efforts to prevent the grant of licenses; urges good men of all parties to vote only for men known to favor prohibition. A mass meeting was held at night at which B. Gratz Brown and others made able and eloquent speeches, the former taking the strong ground in favor of prohibition by State law.

GEN. FREMONT has been appointed Territorial Governor of Arizona. The appointment is made at the solicitation of his New York friends, as a provision for his pecuniary needs. The transfer of Gov. Hoyt to Idaho involves the removal of Gov. Brayman, which is justified on the ground that he has made grave mistakes of judgment in several particulars—notably in furnishing arms to certain supposed friendly Indians, who afterward used them against white settlers. The New York *World's* correspondent says there is no doubt of Fremont's confirmation. The position is only worth $2,500 per annum. Hayes wanted to give him a better place, but other demands did not permit.

THE Brewers' National Convention at Baltimore adopted resolutions declaring the brewing interests contributed nearly $10,000,000 to the internal revenue of the country; that this branch of industry adds to the health, well-being and contentment of the community; urge upon the Administration the wisdom of enacting laws permitting their business to be peaceably conducted without arbitrary restriction; promising to use all proper means at the polls to elect representatives free from partisan feeling and political jobbery; promising to encourage the public press to fairly represent them, and by showing that there was not secrecy in it.

IN the House of Representatives, last week, the following amendment was added to the Internal Revenue laws, viz.: On and after the passage of this Act there shall be levied and collected upon all snuffs manufactured of tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry, damp, pickled, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use, and upon all chewing and smoking tobacco, fine-cut, cavendish, plug or twist, cut or granulated of every description; tobacco twisted by hand or reduced into conformity to be consumed, or any matter other than ordinarily made of drying and curing prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or implement, and without being pressed or sweetened; and on all fine-cut shorts and refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco, a tax of sixteen cents per pound. On cigars of all descriptions, which shall be manufactured or sold, or removed for consumption or use, made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, there shall be levied and collected a tax of $6 per thousand; on cigarettes, not weighing more than three pounds and a half per thousand, $1.25 per thousand; on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand, $5 per thousand; and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this section shall be and are hereby repealed on and after the date herein aforesaid.

THE following dispatches from Berlin are in reference to the late assassination of Emperor William:

THE court physician still has hopes for the complete recovery of Emperor William, but owing to his advanced years a fatal relapse is possible. Great is the sympathy of the entire populace.

To-day his wife and daughter knelt at the side of his couch and offered prayer for the Emperor's life. The scene was one never to be forgotten.

All the sovereigns of Europe, including MacMahon, have telegraphically expressed the deepest sorrow for the Emperor in his affliction.

President Hayes cabled kind words of sorrow and sympathy early in the morning.

Queen Victoria has requested three bulletins to be forwarded to her daily.

The Czar has requested hourly announcements regarding the progress of his Imperial friend's recovery.

His Majesty lost much blood during the surgical operations, whereupon the physicians abstained from further extractions.

Thirteen grains of shot still remain in the patient's body. Eighteen shot pierced the Emperor's helmet.

Dr. Nobeling cannot recover from the injuries he inflicted upon himself at the time of his arrest.

The excitement throughout Germany does not abate. Every organized body in every town, and newspapers in Germany and in very many other parts of Europe, have given strong expressions of horror at the deed. The Social Democratic Workmen's institution has been visited and searched by the police, and all papers and letters seized.

Evidence is increasing of the existence of a plot to assassinate the Imperial family.

A printer at Posen has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for using offensive observations with regard to the Emperor.

Thirty-seven persons have been arrested for speaking disrespectfully of the Emperor in the streets, and one was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment for bewailing Dr. Nebeling's failure.

A decree has been issued proclaiming a Regency, nominating the Crown Prince, Frederick William, as Regent. The decree is signed by the Emperor William and countersigned by Prince Bismarck.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED.—Creating a sinking fund for the Kansas Pacific Railway Company. It is identical in its provisions with that recently passed creating a fund for the Union Pacific and Central Pacific companies.

Creating Pacific Railroad Commissioners.

BILLS PASSED.—The House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to constitute Superintendents and assay officers in Mints Assistant United Treasurers States for certain purposes.

The Pension Appropriation bill, as agreed to by the Conference Committee.

An explanation was made of the second section by which the House proposed to vacate all Pension Agencies on the first of July, and fill them with disabled soldiers.

The bill relating to foreign cables, permitting any foreign government to land cables here, provided they were as liberal to us.

To furnish trusses to disabled soldiers.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill, as reported by the Conference Committee.

The Army Appropriation bill, as amended, transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department.

Fixing the time of the Congressional election in California.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.—That the President be requested to communicate all correspondence between our Government and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, in regard to inviting other maritime powers to accede to the rules prescribing the duty of neutral Governments as set forth in the sixth article of the Treaty of Washington.

The House joint resolution providing for the issue of arms to Territories.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.—To strike out of the House bill the clause intending to permanently fix the number of enlisted men in the army.

Increasing the army to twenty-five thousand men.

Limiting Signal Service enlistments to four hundred and fifty, instead of four hundred.

Increasing the appropriation for the Quartermaster's Department; increasing the appropriation for the purchase of cavalry horses from $50,000 to $200,000; reducing the amount for hospitals from $75,000 to $25,000, and appropriating $150,000 for a military post near the Black Hills; appropriating $100,000 to build a military post in the vicinity of Milk river, Northern Montana.

All the sections of the House bill regarding the reorganization of the army were struck out.

Providing for a Committee of two members of the Senate Military Committee, three members of the House Military Committee, and three regular army officers, to consider the whole question of reorganization of the army, and to report to the next Congress.

A substitute for the House section to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department so as to provide for the appointment of a Joint Commission, to inquire into the expediency of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and report to Congress before the first of January, 1879. The Commission for army reform consists of three Senators, three Representatives and three army officers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Amendments were made to the bill establishing post routes. The Committee amendments fixing rates for compensation of railroad companies for mail service, etc., were explained by Ferry as being the result of the Postal Mail Commission's investigations since its appointment in 1876. They suggested a saving of a million dollars to the Government by compensating companies for space required by mails, and not for weight of matter. The amendments also held outindue increments to companies for the more rapid transportation and delivery of mails. The rate of postage was not changed, but four classes were formed: First, written matter; second, periodical publications under registration; third, miscellaneous printed matter; fourth, merchandise.

The Committee on Post Offices having reported an amendment providing for semi-monthly mail communication between the United States and Brazil, one line to ply between New York and Rio de Janeiro, the other line between New Orleans and Rio de Janeiro. Withers submitted an amendment to provide that the New York line should touch at Norfolk. Agreed to.

Maxey's amendment making the first departure as early as July 1st, 1878, was agreed to.

The President *pro tem.* announced that he had signed the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law. It now goes to President Hayes for signature.

It was agreed to meet at eleven o'clock daily until otherwise ordered.

The amendment of the House to the bill authorizing publication for sale of an edition of the narrative of the Polaris expedition was concurred in.

Bruce submitted an amendment to the River and Harbor bill, appropriating $3,696,000 for closing gaps in Mississippi river levees.

House.

BILLS INTRODUCED.—Authorizing the issue of $50,000,000 in United States Treasury notes for the improvement of the Mississippi river from St. Louis to Gulf of Mexico.

To restrain the Secretary of the Treasury from paying outstanding 5:20 bonds except in legal tender Treasury notes.

Authorizing the issue of $400,000,000 of United States notes, to be known as national money.

Levying a tax of fifteen cents per pound on tea.

For the relief of purchasers of land sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, without interest, the proceeds of the sale of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States to the owner thereof, provided the owner shall execute a complete quit-claim conveyance.

The Civil Sundry Appropriation bill.

BILLS PASSED.—Appropriating $75,000 for continuing the improvement of Galveston Harbor.

Providing that elections for Representatives to the Forty-sixth Congress from West Virginia be held the second Tuesday in October.

Fixing the election for Representatives in Congress in North Carolina on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Fixing the election for Representatives to the next Congress from Colorado for the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Exempting municipal and county buildings used as such from levy and sale.

Reorganizing the Life-saving Service, after discussion.

At the appointed time for taking up the Tariff bill, the Internal Revenue bill was laid aside and a vote was taken on the enacting clause. It was agreed to, 134 yeas, 120 nays. This vote was then reconsidered and the matter laid on the table.

The Brazilian mail subsidy was again taken up and amended, limiting the contract to five years, requiring the first ship to sail from New York by the first of July, 1878, and the first from New Orleans by February 1st, 1879 authorizing the Postmaster-General to terminate the contract of either line at any time when such contract may be transferred, assigned or underlet; restoring the franking privilege, to allow sending through the mails written and printed communications not exceeding two ounces and one-half. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Mexican Award bill was taken up and amended so as to provide that it should not prevent the President and Secretary of State from considering any claim presented by Mexico wherein awards against Mexico have been made, or from investigation of alleged frauds or perjury materially affecting the amounts paid, or from suspending such claims pending investigation, and to provide that the President may consider petitions of claimants whose claims were rejected by the Commission or Umpire, and provide for a rehearing. The bill was then passed. Also the Senate bill.

The Senate bill granting the use of artillery suits, etc., to the Soldiers' Reunion at Centreville, Iowa.

Making appropriation for the payment of invalids and other persons.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.—Appointing a Committee to act with the Senate Committee, to receive on the 22d of February, 1879, the United States Centennial Safe and its contents.

RESOLUTION OFFERED.—Directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the conduct of troops in the battle of Little Big Horn.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The bill amending the Internal Revenue laws was amended so as to prevent removal from State to Federal Courts of suits for violation of State laws against any Internal Revenue officer.

In the Committee of the Whole the following amendments to the General Deficiency bill were made: For payment of further claims against the Bureau of Steam Engineering, as recommended by the Committee on Naval Expenditures, but for which no appropriation had been made, which increases the appropriation for the payment of claims against that Bureau from $477,000 to $1,424,000; appropriating $931,000 for the payment of claims against the Bureau of Repairs; also, for timber, $416,000, or so much thereof as necessary; to increase the amount for payment of claims against the Bureau for provisions and clothing from $73,000 to $150,000.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

[Quotations, unless otherwise specified, represent receivers' prices in lots, marketed on wharf or from store.]

FLOUR.—May exports and totals since July compare as follows:

Month of May.	1877.		1878.	
To—	Bbls.	Value.	Bbls.	Value.
China	15,079	$120,653	19,832	$116,640
Japan	830	7,695	1,432	8,259
Mexico	95	728	2,480	14,815
England			8,000	42,125
Central America	5,395	43,079	2,990	19,334
South America	62	653	699	4,416
Panama	1,265	10,334	1,026	6,660
British Columbia	116	941	144	791
Honolulu	979	8,524	1,519	9,308
Society Islands	100	1,000	359	3,418
	24,568	$199,088	38,481	$225,766
Since July 1, 1877		415,370		$2,459,000
Same time in 1876-7		491,347		2,684,430
Decrease		75,976		$225,392

China demand good; the next steamer will carry about 10,000 lbs. Consumption of Flour in that country will be larger from the effects of famine in the northern part of that country, and high prices of rice. Local demand light.

Superfine, $4 75@5 00; extra superfine, $5 12½@5 37½; standard extras, $5 75@6 00; Oregon, fair to choice, $5 37½@5 75.

WHEAT.—We have had a dull and declining market. The year's business, now drawing to a close, was unsatisfactory to exporters and there is now no one to go ahead, no leader; in consequence, this branch of the Wheat business is at a standstill, so far as old Wheat is concerned; true, there is but little stock to operate upon, but there is opportunity, if embraced, to do something, but all stand aloof. The English outlook is very uncertain; Wheat cargoes afloat from this coast are almost sure to net heavy losses to present owners, and there are not a few owned in part or in whole by our owners, merchants or farmers, and there is reason to have fears of the final winding up of the year's business. The whole of this breadstuff business from this coast needs to be reorganized, especially the business done with England. Liverpool arbitration never will allow shippers from this country to hold their heads above water but few years at the longest, and our exporters are not at all quick witted or they would enforce protest against the present business system. Let Englishmen send their orders here direct or establish satisfactory arbitration; then, again, the fault lies largely with our slackness of raising a standard for all kinds of grain as in other markets. The produce exchange could do much toward this. Past experience tells a woeful tale in the grain exporting business; it is hopeful, but not probable that this closing and the year just about to begin will witness changes for the better. There is rather larger movement in supplying the millers their wants; trifle larger for China Flour demand; other than this the market is dull. There are more buyers than sellers for new crop, at $1 65, July delivery; farmers generally unwilling sellers. Whether this is wise remains to be seen; we are not wise enough to answer correctly, but past experience admonishes against withholding supplies. The hinge is upon war; no war, lower prices are inevitable—and Count Schouvaloff's proposals for peace look very pacific, and their acceptance probable. Grain freights are likely to be low in favor of the producer.

We quote good to choice milling, $1 85@$1 87½; choice superfine, $1 75@$1 80; shipping, ——; low grades, $1 60@$1 70.

BARLEY is again lower; offering in excess of the demand; movement aggregates pretty large.

We quote bay feed, 95c@$1 00; coast feed, 92½@97½c (all gold); brewing, $1 10@$1 15.

CORN.—Very firm; movement in and out small.

We quote large yellow, $2 00@$2 05; small round yellow, $2 05@$2 10; large white, $2 25.

OATS.—Deliveries are larger, and prices the turn lower; seems probable prices will not rally; new crop is near at hand; Barley pressing to sale.

We quote milling at $1 55@$1 60; good to choice feed, $1 35@$1 45; common feed, $1 25@$1 30.

WOOL.—The Prices Current has the following:

Comparative monthly receipts:

	1877.		1878	
	Or. Bales.	Cal. Bales.	Or. Bales.	Cal. Bales.
January	54	340	28	1,084
February	30	338	3	792
March	3	8,781	3	791
April	25	34,016	243	15,403
May	254	29,110	548	26,857
Totals	366	74,785	827	46,527
Increase			361	
Decrease				42,527

Exports January 1 to May 1 were: Overland, 5,782,318 lbs; by sea, 346,618 lbs; total, 6,128,936 lbs; against 9,887,332 lbs, overland, and 614,250 lbs, by sea; total, 10,422,082 lbs in 1877. May deliveries were liberal, export's not reported from railroad office. Eastern manufacturers are still without the least encouraging indications on the market for their products, and this more and more reflects itself upon the trade in Wool. Northern are now in pretty good supply; they are wanted, but the demand is neither prompt or full, and takes direct and positive issue with the high prices asked. They are no longer quotable at 25c, though not a few fancy lots are held at this price; 23@23½ and 24c for choicest, are full quotations. Southern, clean, good staple are about 1c lower; heavy and burry very dull and almost unsalable.

We quote: Northern, good to choice, 22@24c; northern, fair to good, 19@22c; southern, year's clip, choice, 17@20c; six months' southern, fair to choice, 15@18c; burry and scabby, 12@14c.

HOPS.—Our unsold stock from good authority is said to be 90 bales Oregon, 463 bales Washington Territory and 757 bales California—total, 1,316 bales; larger than our own observations put the stock a fortnight since. 114 bales sold at auction, two and three year old Hops; the former brought 2½c per lb, the latter 62½c per bale. Small sales indifferent to good California Hops at 4@5c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter very slow sale, deliveries large, market weak. Cheese unchanged. Western Eggs in large receipt, and sold at 18@20c; choice cereal Eggs, and they hurt the sale of California and Oregon; Utah movement in and out smaller; California stock much complained of.

We quote: California choice fresh roll Butter, 22@23c; fair to good roll, 20@22c; Cheese—California, 9@11c; Western Cheese, ₰ lb; California Eggs, 23@24c ₰ doz; Eastern, 18@20c; Utah, 23c.

PROVISIONS.—Eastern Hams advanced, market very firm.

We quote: California plain Hams, 11c; Eastern Canvassed C. S. C. Hams, 12@13c, as to brand; California Lard, 10@12c; Eastern do, 11@14c; California Bacon, 11½@12½c; Eastern Bacon, 11@12c; California Smoked Beef, $9 00@$11 00 ₰ bbl; Beef, $8 50@$10 50 ₰ bbl; hf bbl, $4 50@$6 00; Pork, ₰ bbl, $22 00@$24 00.

POULTRY.—We quote: Turkeys, alive, 20@22c; Hens, ₰ doz, $8 00@$9 50; Roosters, young, ₰ doz, $10 00@$11 00; Broilers, ₰ doz, $5 00@$6 00; Ducks, ₰ doz, $8 00@$9 00; Geese, ₰ pair, $1 50@$2 00.

FRUIT, GREEN.—The supply is increasing and prices settling.

We quote: Apples, 60c ₰ bsk; Pears, 60c; Plums, ₰ lb, 18@20c; Currants, ₰ chest, $5 00@$6 00; Raspberries, 8@12½c; Strawberries, ₰ chest, $10 00@$13 00; Cherries, black, ₰ lb, 10@12½c; light color, 6@10c; Gooseberries, ₰ lb, 6½@7c; Bananas, $1 50@$4 00 ₰ bunch; Limes, Mexican, $12 00@$15 00; Limes, California, —— ₰ M; California Oranges, $40 00@$50 00; Tahiti, $20 00.

POTATOES AND ONIONS.—New Potatoes more plentiful, and market falling; old scarce. New Onions plentier and lower; old scarce.

We quote: New California, $3 00@$3 50 ₰ 100 lbs; Onions, new, ₰ 100 lbs, 75c@$1 25.

BEANS.—

We quote as follows (gold coin): Bayo, $5 75@$6 00; small White, $4 25@$4 50; Pea, $4 40@$4 50; Red, ——; Butter, $3 75@$4 00; medium do, ——; Limas, $4 00; Pink, $6 00.

BAGS AND BAGGING.—Grain sacks are in fair request and upward tendency.

We quote: Machine-sewed, 22x36, 11¼@11¾c; hand-sewed, 22x36, 11¼@11¾c; Standard Gunnies, 13@14c; Wool Sacks, heavy, 50@52½c; Wool Sacks, light, 47½@50c.

HONEY.—The stock of strained is now pretty liberal; buyers are wanted; there are small orders on the market, and as prices are now more settled they probably will be filled this week. Comb is less plentiful compared with strained, but prices settling.

We quote: New crop Comb, white, 10@12½c; Comb, dark, 8@10c; Strained, dark 6@7c; Strained, choice, 7@8c ₰ lb.

CORNMEAL.—Fine kinds, for the table, 2½@3c ₰ lb; coarse kinds for feed, $44 00 ₰ ton.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK.—We quote: Beef, first quality, 6@7c; second do, 5@6c; third do, 4@5c; Veal, small, 8@9c; do large, 6@7c; Mutton, 3½@4¼c; Lamb, 7@8c; Hogs, as in quality, 6½@6¾c ₰ lb.

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For those who neglect to rectify irregularities of the stomach, liver and bowels, which they foolishly imagine will "come right of themselves." Of this silly error such persons are usually disabused by the development of some serious chronic malady, traceable to what they were pleased to consider a trifling disorder of the above named associate organs. Such a culmination is easily avoided. A course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters invariably has the effect of renewing the secretive action of a torpid liver, restoring healthy digestion and assimilation, and rendering the habit of body perfectly regular. The activity of these all important functions being restored, and the entire system toned and regulated by this incomparable corrective and invigorant, no danger to the general health is to be apprehended from causes which, if not eradicated in time, will assuredly undermine it.

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The Yolo Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Thursday, June 20th, 1878.

TIDE OF EMIGRANTS.

The long procession of pilgrims with their faces turned toward the setting sun knows no abatement. The stay-at-home traveler has an excellent field for the study of alien manners and customs at Castle Garden, with a little ethnology thrown in. There were 1,591 emigrants passed muster there on Wednesday last. They were of several religions and nationalities. There were over 300 Mormons from the British Empire and Denmark. They were bound for the Salt Lake Jerusalem or Mecca. They had actually found something to believe in Joe Smith's astonishing Bible. There were also Mennonites from Southern Russia, in long sheep skin garments. These half Baptists and half Quakers are actually venerable as a religious sect, since they have had a separate and distinct existance for three centuries and a half. They date their first emigration to this country as far back as 1672. So the past and present are linked together by inherited faiths. All that is new under the sun has a flavor of antiquity. So, too, the races, looking for "fresh fields and pastures new," carry their household gods with them. Thus they seek a promised land, a new Canaan, a heaven of the soul as well as the body. From our own shores also, the westering tide of emigration constantly takes its way. Restless humanity is never satisfied, or can always better itself by moving on." Over-population appears to be one of the conditions of civilization which sends forward its colonies to subdue the waste places. While the old Mennonites were staring [illegible] at the Battery, a little party of heritable New York boys were [illegible] under the auspices of an exchange society, to find homes in the far west. They were helped forward by a charitable lady. In this useful way she signalized the marriage of her son. So we, too, are grow[illegible]ld with some of the infirmities of old age. We must be relieved of our surplus population, even as Ireland must be or Germany. Still the great West, with extended arms, cries "come." Still with a smile of plenty, she invites an exodus with no limit, save the cost of transportation. Thus thousands of young lives begin bravely and hopefully. Thus they may be saved from the quicksand of crime. Thus they may look forward to many days of usefulness and happiness, says the *N. Y. Tribune*. What will come of this remarkable admixture of races? What will be the fortunes, what the annals of the enormous population now promised? It is too soon to speculate upon these questions. But it is not too soon to be thankful for a happiness already great, and destined to be greater. The world has had few such chances as ours. We all know what history is now. Surely our own is destined to be a different and less dismal record.

CLEAN AND FOUL WHEAT.

California wheat, quite generally, will be foul of oats, barley, cheat and weed seed this season, and will require extra cleaning to prepare it for first quality, or A No. 1 marketable wheat. There are many reasons why farmers should take extra pains to clean their foul stuff out of their wheat before they put it upon the market. One general reason is that the reputation of California wheat may not suffer in the wheat markets of the world. If our wheat goes to market this season in foul and unmarketable condition, it will not only injure the sale and reduce the price of the season's crop, but will tend to depreciate California wheat in the future. We have now a good reputation for wheat, and it is worth to the farmers a good deal of money, and a good deal of pains to maintain it should be taken by them. Threshing machines that will take all the foul stuff out of wheat will be in demand this year, and if they cannot or do not clean the wheat thoroughly, then good fanning-mills will be a necessity to every wheat farmer. It is true that flouring-mills of the present day are all, or nearly all, supplied with cleaning machinery to separate everything from the wheat before grinding, but this fact is of no benefit to the farmer in selling foul wheat. If he offers to the market anything but clean wheat he must submit to a reduction in price much greater in proportion than his foul wheat bears to good, clean wheat. The farmer who does not clean his wheat well before selling it, must make up his mind to give away all the oats, barley and stuff it contains, and then take a reduced price for his wheat also, so that he will lose in every way. The season has, of course, had much to do in the production of foul stuff in our wheat, but we do not shut our eyes to the fact that many of our farmers are careless in regard to their seed. The present appearance of the crops should teach farmers a lesson in cleaning their seed wheat in the future. It is much easier and cheaper to clean the seed for a crop than to clean the whole crop, and one or the other must be done says the *Bulletin*. In favor of cleaning the seed instead of the whole crop another and important consideration should be taken into account. If we clean the seed we shall keep our land clean and our crop will be all wheat and not half grain of less value and weed seed of no value at all.

WHAT TO DO IN CALIFORNIA.

Those who seek for wealth by delving into the bowels of the earth, may know that within the accessible fastnesses of our mountains lie buried and awaiting development untold millions, which can be had by energy and well-directed toil. Those whose tastes incline them to pastoral pursuits will find our native grasses equal to the sustenance of countless thousands of oxen and sheep, in summer and winter, with only the care of Providence and shepherds. Those who desire to cultivate the earth, will learn that the ground only needs to be stirred and watered to realize the truth of the divine parable of a return to the husbandman an hundred fold. The rich and the poor, the young and the old, alike will realize advantages here not presented to them in any other country. Those who fear that the rigors of a variable climate will shorten their days, come to California and take a new lease of life by breathing the invigorating air which gives life and health to declining invalids. As to our scenery, it is unsurpassed, as well as the beauty of our numerous watering places and summer resorts, says the *Land Journal*. Visitors from the East and Europe can pass a period of six weeks or two months very pleasantly in visiting the Big Trees, Lake Tahoe, King's River Canon, Yosemite Valley, Clear Lake, Calistoga, the Geysers, Skaggs' Springs, Gilroy Hot Springs, Paso Robles Hot Springs, in San Luis Obispo county, Santa Cruz, Santa Monica, Riverside, Anaheim, Lompoc, and other flourishing and beautiful towns or villages. Make one trip over the route mentioned, and you will see why you ought to come California.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

It is curious, but nevertheless a fact, that our long experience in Indian matters has taught us absolutely nothing. All the border troubles that have harassed the country for years have had no influence upon our Indian policy. When one war is terminated the causes which produced it are ignored, although in every instance the effects have been very disastrous to the commonwealth. The present outbreak of the Bannocks produced as much consternation as if such an occurrence had been totally unheard of. Various remedies have been proposed, but as yet we have read or heard of none which promises the required results. In our opinion the Indian should be treated more as a human being and a native of the United States. The reservation system is, we believe, as now managed, merely a reservation of corruption. It is radically wrong, and through it parties of dishonest men are continually defrauding the Government. We believe that the Indians should be allowed to take up or buy and retain land the same as any other American, and that they should be made amenable to the law and have the same privileges as white men. While they remain cooped upon a reservation and are made the instruments through which dishonest men are enabled to rob the people and instigate a spirit of war, we can hope for no peace or quiet on the frontier. The fact that the Indians were the original possessors of the country, should entitle them to more consideration than they receive from our Government.

THE THERMOPILE.

On a recent occasion Mr Edison exhibited to a few friends his new discovery, the thermopile, to measure infinitesimal degrees of heat. Mr. Edison explained the instrument in the following words: "It consists of a carbon button placed between two metallic plates. A current of electricity is passed through one plate, then through the carbon and through the other plate. A piece of hard rubber or of gelatine is so supported as to press against these plates. The whole is then placed in connection with a galvanometer and an electric battery. Heat causes the strip of hard rubber to expand and press the plates closer together on the carbon, allows more current to pass through and deflects the needle of the galvanometer. Cold decreases the pressure. Moisture near the strip of gelatine can be measured in the same way by increasing or decreasing the pressure and accordingly deflecting the needle. By means of this apparatus or one combined with sensitive electrical galvanometers, it is possible to measure the millioneth part of a degree Fahrenheit. Infinitesimal changes in the moisture of the atmosphere can be indicated in the same way—changes which are a hundred thousand times less in quantity than those that can be indicated by the present barometer. It will thus foretell a storm much more readily. The carbon button I have in this instrument is of lampblack burned from rigolene."

THE CLOSE OF CONGRESS.

It is almost universally believed that a final adjournment of Congress will take place to-morrow, as provided by the coincident action of both Houses on Saturday last. Still some of the most sagacious members are very doubtful whether it will be possible to finish the indispensible business of the appropriation bills before Wednesday or Thursday.

THE Senate last Thursday passed the bill equalizing greenbacks with gold by a vote of 45 to 15. It makes greenbacks payable at par for custom duties, limits the volume of greenbacks to $550,000,000, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury in the future sale of 4 per cent United States bonds to receive bids in currency at par with gold.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

Progress of the Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Little progress was made in the Potter inquiry to day. Darrell's statement, as far as it went, corroborated Anderson's, but it did not go very far. A secret session of half an hour was held by the Committee to consider Matthews' case, in which Butler strongly urged that application should be made for an attachment. No discussion was reached, and the matter will be considered to-morrow morning. Matthews is strongly considering an appearance, not in obeyance to the subpœna. He has been strongly urged to this step. The Republican sentiment in regard to him was shown at the meeting of the special Senate Committee on his case where an objection was made that the inquiry could not be closed before the adjournment, because Sunday would deprive the Committee of one working day. Hoar retorted that this Committee could work Sunday, because the Bible permitted the ass to be dragged out of the pit into which it had fallen on the Sabbath. The Senate Committee did nothing but to decide to sit in recess.

Hayes Charged with Tampering with Witnesses.

CHICAGO, June 12.—A *Times* Washington special says: Hayes is open to a charge of tampering with witnesses. The Democrats were greatly disappointed in Darrell's unwillingness to testify. He has been talking very plainly to them for a day or two, and even up to 10 o'clock this morning was pouring tales of his wrongs into the willing ears of McMahon. Just before he went on the stand Hayes sent for him, and from that time Darrell's tone changed. After the close of the examination to-day he received another summons from the White House, and has been closeted there a long time this evening.

A California Bill Passes the House.

[Special to the Daily Democrat]

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The House Bill to authorize the claimants to certain lands in Santa Barbara county, California, to submit their claim to the U. S. District Court of that State for adjudication has passed.

Preparations for War in Nevada.

CARLIN, (Nev.), June 12.—Adjutant-General Adams of the state of Nevada left Carson last night with 140 stand of arms and 4000 rounds of ammunition, en route for the scene of Indian hostilities. He will leave Carlin for Tuscarora to-night, and there he will organize a volunteer force for the protection of the inhabitants of that part of the State. The companies of the Twelfth infantry, under command of Major Egbert, left Winnemucca to-day in the direction of Silver City. Two companies of United States cavalry left Kelton in the same direction. These separate columns, with the assistance of General Adams' State troops, will cover and protect the country from Winnemucca to Kelton, a distance of 350 miles and will drive the Indians north in the direction of General Howard's command, now approaching Boise City from Oregon. The hostiles, composed entirely of Bannacks, are estimated at 300 strong, and are now moving without their women and children. They are well mounted and armed.

Revolutionists Defeated.

GALVESTON, June 12.—The *News'* Laredo special says: A courier brought news yesterday to the effect that Colonel Alegra and 150 Government troops attacked 200 revolutionists under Garza Alaya at a place called Los Ladrone, and after a severe engagement completely routed them, making many prisoners and capturing their arms and horses. Many were killed and wounded on both sides. There was great rejoicing in New Laredo on receipt of this news. The revolution is considered a complete failure in this section.

European Notes.

LONDON, June 12.—A Russian army corps commenced advancing on Pitesti on Sunday, and has already reached Tita and Gavisti. It entered some villages occupied by Roumanian troops. The Roumanian Government, fearing bloodshed, ordered their troops to retire in the direction of Pitesti and Tirgovesti. This Russian movement intercepts the communication of the Roumanian army with Bucharest. The Government intends to ask an explanation of Russia, and if the answer is unsatisfactory it will address a solemn protest to the Powers.

LONDON, June 12.—A Vienna correspondent says: Russia has recently taken a very overbearing tone towards Austria. A rupture seemed imminent a week ago in consequence of Russia's curt refusal to listen to Austria's representations relative to the limits of Bulgaria.

Another Vienna special says: Austrian officers have been ordered to join their regiments in Dalmatia, which are to be immediately raised to a war footing.

Emperor William and Dr. Nobeling.

BERLIN, June 12.—The condition of Dr. Nobeling is so much improved that it is thought likely he will recover. The recovery of the Emperor is progressing wonderfully. To-day he celebrated the forty-ninth anniversary of his marriage.

Investigation Gossip.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The evidence taken to-day before the Potter Committee corroborated Anderson's story in many particulars, and Republicans are reluctantly coming to the conclusion that his story is substantially true. Darrell, ex-member of Congress, was placed in an extremely unenviable light by Butler's cross-examination, which clearly developed the fact that Anderson's papers had been successfully used to force Matthews to act in favor of Weber. The Anderson agreement has been the document in regard to which most doubt has existed. The Notary before whom the jurat was executed on this agreement and two witnesses all testified to its authenticity. The Senate Committee begin their inquiry to morrow.

The Bannacks.

SILVER CITY (Idaho), June 13.—The Bannacks who had a fight with the Owyhee volunteers on Saturday immediately afterward started for Three Forks on the Winnemucca road. On their way they attacked the stage en route to Silver City on Monday, killed the driver, McClutchen, and burned the stage. Two pair of boots were also found by the scouts, and it is supposed two passengers were murdered. A large quantity of guns and amunition consigned to two merchants here is also reported captured. Colonel Bernard's cavalry, consisting of sixty men, and Robbins' scouts left here yesterday for the place where the stage was waylaid. The Bannacks who did this have probably gone to the Mahogany Mountains.

Bloody Times in Canada.

QUEBEC, June 13.—The strikers have been plundering Renaud's flour store. St. Paul street, stoppping traffic and forcing truckmen to assist them in carrying off their plunder. The riot is on the increase and the strikers number thousands. A battery or artillery brought to the scene had to retire, as the Riot Act had not been read. The Captain, Adjutant and some of the men were badly wounded by stones thrown by the rioters.

SECOND DISPATCH.

QUEBEC, June 13.—The Riot Act has just been read and the military fired on the mob, while they were at the same time charged by cavalry. Everything is now quiet. The rioters are dispersed and Battery B. is now guarding the Parliament House.

European Notes.

LONDON, June 13.—It is stated that two American steamers arrived at Cronstadt laden with arms, ammunition and warlike stores for Russia.

BERLIN, June 13.—The Plenipotentiaries to the Congress passed the day in exchanging visits. Bismarck will doubtless be selected President. Complete secrecy will be observed regarding the proceedings, and an oath to that effect has been imposed on printers reporting the sitting.

BERLIN, June 13.—The Emperor expects to go to Babelsberg on Monday next.

PARIS, June 13.—Ex-King George, of Hanover, died to-day.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Hungaria, Russia and Switzerland have accepted invitations to the International Monetary Conference, and Austria, Belgium, Germany and Great Britain have the subject under consideration.

The Bannocks.

PORTLAND, June 15.—Governor Chadwick received a telegram last night from Baker county. The Indians have commenced massacreing the settlers in the southern part of that county. Arms and ammunition are wanted. The Second Brigade of Oregon militia have been ordered to be in readiness for action.

WINNEMUCCA (Nev.) June 14.—A Piute courier has just arrived at McDermit from White Horse, in Oregon, where the settlers are fortified. He brings letters from the beleaguered citizens which state that the Bannocks are within fifteen miles of them, and asking for immediate assistance. Judge Bonifield, who left Winnemucca two days ago with sixteen volunteers and two friendly Piutes, reached McDermit this afternoon and telegraphed the contents of the note received from White Horse. He says his company will march to White Horse at once.

Triumphal Entry Into Havana.

HAVANA, June 12.—The Spanish troops, led by General Martinez Campos and Captain General Jovellar, made a triumphal entry into the city this morning amid unbounded enthusiasm—the Cubans and Spaniards uniting in fraternel exhibitions of joy. The streets were strewn with palm leaves and flowers, and spanned with triumphal arches, with inscriptions to the pacifiers of Cuba. The municipality of Havana presented to each General a golden laurel wreath.

The Hopes and Aims of the Plenipotentiaries.

LONDON, June 15.—A Berlin correspondent says: Bismarck, replying to Andrassy at the Congress, expressed a belief in the success of the Congress and a particular desire to see harmony established. The Austrian Ministers also anticipate an early solution of the questions at issue. It seems probable that an attempt will be made to improve upon the declaration of the Paris Treaty with regard to the seizure of private property afloat. Monday's sitting of the Congress will be most important. Prince Bismarck will then present a memorandum. The first subject of the discussion will be the limits of Bulgaria.

A Terrible Tragedy in Solano County.

[SPECIAL TO DAILY DEMOCRAT.]

RIO VISTA, June 16.—To-day, at one o'clock, J. Luther shot, and killed in cold blood, a man by the name of Thompson. Luther came from San Francisco with the avowed intention of committing the deed. Being a stranger he inquired for Thompson's house, and on entering shot the deceased in the region of the heart. Thompson died in a few minutes. Luther was taken to Suisun to escape being lynched. He is intelligent and refined and lives on 10th street, San Francisco. Thompson was well thought of in the community also. No cause for shooting assigned, but it appears Thompson had trifled with Luther's sister.

The Bannocks.

BOISE CITY, June 16.—Nothing important has transpired or been learned here since yesterday, in military quarters. Preparations for the coming campaign are going forward quietly, but earnestly. General Howard and Staff are at Sheep Ranch, and Col. Bernard's command is in the same neighborhood reconnoitering.

Major Downey, who was on his way with the troops from Fort Harney to join General Howard, at Sheep Ranch, upon learning that the Malheur Indians, under Chief Egan, were on the war path, returned his command to Fort Harney.

Experienced Indian fighters and frontiersmen believe that there is a general uprising of all the tribes and scattered bands throughout Southern Idaho and Eastern Oregon, and that they will be able to muster at least 1,000 warriors.

The emigrant train which was detained at Payne's Ferry, arrived here to-day under escort of Capt. Bush's volunteers.

There have been no stages through from Winnemucca since the raid.

The Investigation.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Potter Committee resumed its session to-day. H. Conquest Clark, formerly private Secretary to Governor Kellogg, and now in the Internal Revenue Department, was examined regarding the Louisiana certificates. He recognized the first and second set of certificates in possession of the Committee as the ones prepared by him. Anderson having stated that there was an error in the certificates, Governor Kellogg requested witness to examine them. Witness was present when Governor Kellogg signed the second set of certificates, and had himself sealed them up and forwarded them to Washington. He also sealed the first set and handed them to the District Judge. All the signatures—the first set—were signed in the presence of witness. Witness did not prepare the messenger's authority who was charged with the delivery of the second set of certificates. Was of the opinion that the authority which the bearer of the second set of certificates presented was the authority prepared for messengers of the first set.

The Mexican Revolution.

GALVESTON, June 16.—The *News* San Antonio special says: The following dispatch was received at headquarters this afternoon, dated Laredo, from Captain Cunningham in command: "Have just seen General Soto, commanding on the opposite side. He states that all the revolutionary parties are broken up or disbanded for the present, except Escobedo, who has a small force about 60 miles above here, near Amal. He has sent out a force to that point, and expects Escobedo to cross over into Texas to-night or to-morrow. I sent Lieutenant Fountain with 40 men last night at midnight to a point opposite Amal. He will be there to-night. Gen. Soto gives a list of killed and wounded in the fight of the 8th, as follows: Revolutionists killed, 17; wounded, 7; prisoners, 23. Government troops killed, 1; wounded, 7. This number of Revolutionists engaged was 130. He also states that Generals Salinas, Garcia and Ayala, Revolutionists, who were in the fight, are on this side of the Rio Grande endeavoring to reorganize."

Jose Martinez, a Lerdo chieftain, crossed to the Texas side with 28 men last night, near night, near Eagle Pass. It is believed the bottom has fallen out of the revolution.

Congress Notes.

BERLIN, June 15.—Bismarck will leave Berlin in about ten days, and neither Beaconsfield nor Gortchakoff will await the close of deliberations.

The final details have been intrusted to the Second and Third Plenipotentiaries.

Caratheodory Pasha and Mehemet Ali, Turkish Plenipotentiaries, made their official calls yesterday.

The German Court will go into mourning for the late King of Hanover, which will interfere with many contemplated festivities.

It is said that in their private interview Beaconsfield has made a favorable impression on Bismarck, who is notably amiable to the French Envoys.

Mention is made of an Anglo-Turkish understanding—a kind of supplement to the Anglo Russian agreement. It secures the paramount influence of England, not only in Asia Minor but in Constantinople.

Narrow Escape from Indians.

SILVER CITY, June 17.—Two men, out about seven miles from Fairview this morning, came across a squad of eight Indians near Snow Creek. The men suddenly retreated and were chased by the savages, but having better horses outran them. Twenty men went out to find the hostiles but did not succeed. Stage agent Baker, in to day from Owhyee Ferry, states that McCutcheon, the stage driver recently killed by Indians, made a desperate attempt to escape from the savages. On seeing them he wheeled around and put the four horses on full run toward Fort Dermott. The Indians gained steadily on them, firing all the time. After running three miles, the driver and a passenger jumped out, detached the leaders, each mounting a horse and pushing on for life. They seemed in a fair way to escape, but the horse being ridden by the driver fell, when the Indians overtook and killed him. The passenger escaped.

European Notes.

BERLIN, June 17.—It is stated that Russia will refuse to evacuate Turkish territory in Roumelia or liberate prisoners of war, until Shumla and Varna have been surrendered, the latter being required by the treaty of San Stefano as well as the former. Negotiations at Constantinople for a surrender have been abandoned. The matter is now being considered at the hands of the Congress.

RAGUSA, June 17.—A report was current yesterday that hostilities had commenced between the Turks and Montenegrans, but up to the present time no confirmation has been received. The Montenegrins are actively fortifying their southern frontier.

All the Insurgent Chiefs of Herzegovina met in Cettinje to-day at the invitation of Montenegro. The object of the meeting is unknown.

VIENNA, June 17.—The mobilization of Austrian troops is assuming large proportions.

A dispatch from Berlin reports that Count Andrassy, in a private conversation, admits the mobilization of 100,000 men to enforce the decisions of the Congress.

The Emperor of Austria has written to the Emperor of Germany expressing hopes of an interview with him at Gastein in the Autumn.

LONDON, June 17.—A telegram from Constantinople reports that British Consuls will go to the Rhodope Mountains on Thursday to inquire into the condition of the destitute refuges there. The insurrection has spread from Gumuldjina to within a short distance of the coast. The Insurgents have fifteen cannon at Balak.

Seven Hundred Hostiles on the War Path.

BOISE CITY, June 18.—There are nearly seven hundred Indians on the war path, including Bannocks, Nez Perces, Shoshones and Piutes, and there is no telling now what the result of the contest may be. During Sarah Winnemucca's recent trip into the hostile camp she travelled eighty miles a day. She gained admission to camp at the north end of the mountain, by putting war point or her face and using a red blanket. She brought important information concerning the movements and strength of the hostiles. The savages had captured three men, one of them a letter-carrier, and were going to kill them on Friday last as soon as the beef killing was finished. Natchez determined to save their lives. He was with the chief in council, and made an excuse to leave a few minutes, on the plea of illness. He had four horses ready, and with the white prisoners, by previous arrangement, succeeded in making his escape. Eagle of Light demanded of Winnemucca and Egan that they would join the hostiles. They steadily refused, claiming that they had made a treaty with the whites, and could not take up arms against them now. They wanted the Bannocks to go back to Fort Hall, where they belonged. Eagle Eye is also with the hostiles.

Hostilities in Oregon.

PORTLAND, June 18.—A dispatch received at the military headquarters states that about 300 hostile Indians have started toward Fort Harney in this State, and that they are receiving accessions as they march. General Howard has given instructions to send Gen. Miles' command now en route to Harney, on with all possible haste. From dispatches heretofore received the present order has been anticipated, and a messenger was dispatched on Saturday with instructions to ride post haste after General Miles and inform him of the present condition of affairs and the great necessity of haste.

United States Troops Retiring from Mexico.

FORT CLARK, (Texas), June 18.—A party just from Rio Grande reported that General Canales, with about 300 regulars, impressed all the men and horses he could find in Piedras Negras, and started about one o'clock last night up the river to intercept Colonel Shafter, who crossed the river with his command night before last. It is reported a courier from Gen. Mackenzie states that Mackenzie is obliged to return to this side owing to the scarcity of water. A courier was also sent out this morning to recall Colonel Shafter.

Attitude of the Power.

LONDON, June 18.—A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs: At present England, Russia and Austria are actively engaged in discussion; whilst Germany, France and Italy—the two first-named because of mutual fear—maintain a strict reserve. Greece will present her claim to Epirus, Rhodes, Samos and Crete. England does not and cannot agree to the Congress having authority to dispose of territory which Turkey has not agreed to surrender. Russia will have to come firr beyond the lims of concession indicated in published documents. The next sitting of the Congress will take place on Wednesday. Lord Beaconsfield, previous to quitting London, received a menacing letter. He sent it to the Berlin police.

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

MORNING BOARD—June 18, 1878.

Alpha	$12 50	Kentucky	$ 2 75
Andes	45	Leopard	70
Alta	8 00	Lady Washington	2 50
Argenta	30	Leeds	1 50
Amazon	50	Lee	25
Alps	25	Leviathan	15
Belle	10 75	Morning Star	1 50
Bodie	1 62	Mexican	12 50
Bechtel	2 50	Monument	10
Belle Isle	50	Manhattan	7 00
Belmont	50	Modoc	1 70
Baltimore	50	Northern Belle	9 87
Best & Belcher	13 50	Navajo	20
Belcher	9 00	New Comso	1 25
Benton	2 25	N Con Virginia	40
Boyle	50	Newark	...
Bullion	5 25	New York	35
Con Imperial	10	Occident	70
Crown Point	4 95	Overman	13 25
Confidence	3 50	Ophir	48 00
Con Virginia	13 50	Phœnix	4 00
Choller Potsi	25 25	Pindes	85
California	18 87	Panther	25
Con Washoe	20	Rye Patch	4 50
Caledonia	1 75	Raymond & Ely	4 00
C P R R	1 00	Rock Island	20
Commonwealth	2 10	Senator	3 00
Challenge	90	Seg Belcher	20 00
Day Silver	50	Silver Hill	1 80
De Frees	25	Savage	10 75
Dayton	25	Solid Silver	2 75
Exchequer	3 20	Silver Prize	15
Endowment	85	Sierra Nevada	4 40
Eureka	55 00	St. Louis	25
El Dorado South	...	South Comstock	90
Endicott	1 60	Succour	15
Falcon	40	Star	1 50
Golden Chariot	25	Silver King	11 25
Grand Prize	3 30	Trojac	35
Gila	10	Tucker	1 30
Gould & Curry	6 75	Tiptop	1 50
Hornet	15	Thomas	10
Hussey	40	Tuscarora	50
Hamhing	4 00	Utah	8 62
Hale & Norcross	7 00	Union Con	4 95
Independence	2 00	Valley	...
Jackson	3 25	Wells Fargo	30
Live Seates	10	Woodville	30
Justice	3 60	Ward	1 70
Julia	7 62	White	4 00
Kossuth	65	Yellow Jacket	8 12
K K Consolidated	2 75	Young America	35

New Advertisements.

Carpets!

Carpets!

AT ALL PRICES!

I have just received from the LARGEST EASTERN MANUFACTORIES a large and select assortment of

The Very Latest Designs

In all grades of

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, ETC.,

Which I will sell at PRICES LOWER than can be bought anywhere on the Pacific Coast, and within the reach of every one.

☞ Give me a call before going elsewhere. ☜

Also, a full line of

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

Shades, Paper Hangings, Frames, Pictures, and everything in the House furnishing line. Give me a call.

☞ Patent Mosquito-Bars a Specialty. ☜

BEN. COHEN,

115 & 117 J Street,

Post Office Box 563. SACRAMENTO.

je20w3m

Ordinance No. 20.

To Amend Section 35 of Ordinance No. 17.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Town of Woodland:

SECTION 1. Section 35 of Ordinance No. 17 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 35. The Clerk shall prepare a sufficient number of metal dog tags, which shall have the number of the tag and of the year and some other suitable device impressed or cut thereon, and shall deliver the same upon demand to the Marshal, charging him therewith at the rate of two dollars each. The Marshal will deliver one of such tags to each person paying a dog tax, and shall keep a record showing the number of each tag sold, the date of sale, and the name of the person to whom sold.

Adopted June 12th, 1878.

JAS. VEIRS,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Attest: A. NICKELSBURG, Town Clerk.

Je20d1t

Poll Tax Notice.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE THUS FAR failed to pay the Poll and Road Tax for 1878, are hereby notified that unless settlement be made prior to July 1st, 1878, ONE DOLLAR will be added. The law in the premises will be rigidly enforced. Take Notice.

R. H. BEAMER,
Assessor Yolo Co.

dwtd

LAND WARRANTS!

I can furnish at short notice, "SOLDIERS' ADDITIONAL HOMESTEAD WARRANTS," certified by the General Land Office, at Washington, to be good—in Forty and Eighty-Acre tracts—in such quantities as may be required, at reasonable prices.

These Warrants can be located on any unoccupied surveyed land, in any quantity, without pre-emption or homestead.

je3d2w-w3m C. S. FROST.

BUGGIES MADE TO ORDER

—BY—

Studebaker Bros. Manuf'g. Co.

EXPRESSLY FOR CALIFORNIA TRADE.

AXLES—Patent, Steel Converted.
WHEELS—Sarven Patent, Steel Tire.
SPRINGS—Elliptic, Oil Tempered.
BODIES—Popular Styles, well Braced.
TOPS—Leather, with Leather Side Curtains.
UPHOLSTERING—Brown Leather Cushions, etc.
TRIMMINGS—Silver-Plated, Front Bands, Dash Rail, Pole, Neck Yoke and Whiffle-tree Tips. ☞ WIDE TRACK.

Prices from $250 to $300 with tops, and from $150 to $200 open. Send for Photograph.

E. E. AMES, Genl. Agt.,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Je20w3m

AT THE

WOODLAND PLANING MILL

AND MACHINE SHOPS

WHITE, CRANE & CO.,

ARE NOW PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR WORK IN WOOD OR IRON

Will Take Contracts for Building. Will Repair and Adjust Farming Implements.

THRESHING SEPARATORS MADE A SPECIALTY.

As we employ only skilled mechanics, use only the best materials, and as our machinery is of superior style, we solicit patronage and guarantee satisfaction.

We Manufacture and Adjust

The Celebrated Laufenburg Patent End-Shake Shoe

FOR THRESHING MACHINES!

Also, Crane's Patent Unloader and Grain Stacker.

☞ All work done on short notice and at reasonable rates. Give us a trial.

Highest Price Paid for Old Scrap Iron.

WHITE, CRANE & CO.

je2dw NEAR THE DEPOT, MAIN STREET.

TO OWNERS OF WOOD-BURNING

THRESHING ENGINES!

MR. C. I. HALL

Announces to the people of this section that he is now prepared to change, at a nominal cost, Wood-burning Threshing Engines so that STRAW CAN BE BURNED IN THEM for Fuel, and warrants them to be equal to the best Straw-burner in the market. He has CHANGED A NUMBER DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS and never has had one fail to

MAKE AS MUCH STEAM WITH STRAW AS WITH WOOD!

For further particulars apply to C. I. HALL, care of Baker & Hamilton, San Francisco and Sacramento.

☞ Parties wishing New Engines with his Straw-burning Attachment will save money by consulting Mr. Hall before making a purchase elsewhere. mh24dw3m

DESIRABLE

Woodland Property

FOR SALE!

Livery Stable, Stock, Family Residence

AND OTHER PROPERTY!

The undersigned desires to sell, immediately, the well known ELDORADO LIVERY STABLE, with all the Horses, Vehicles, Harnesses, etc., connected with the business.

Also, the property adjoining, on the corner of Third and Main streets.

Also, his Private Residence, a commodious and comfortable house, on Third—north of Court street.

The above property will be sold together or separately, as desired, at a Low Price and on Easy Terms!

For further particulars apply to

T. C. POCKMAN.

Woodland, March 21st, 1878 my21-dwtm

Look Out, There!

DR. J. MOSHER would respectfully inform the owners of STOCK that he intends visiting the several counties of Northern California, and will be prepared to administer relief to

Horses & Cattle,

Etc., by means of his

CELEBRATED MEDICINES,

Which have proved so universally successful wherever used. je13dw

C. F. GRISWOLD,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

COOKING RANGES,

STOVES,

Tin, Sheet, Iron and Copper Work.

THE RICHMOND RANGE

—AND—

THE BONANZA STOVE!

The very best in market; all sizes on hand

Tin and Sheet-iron Roofing, Gas Fitting and Plumbing in all their branches. All work guaranteed.

Store, Two Doors West of the Post-office, Woodland.

SIGN OF THE BIG TEAPOT. je6w

Summer Styles of Hats!

FOR 1878.

D. H. QUINN,

THE HATTER,

87 J Street, bet. 3rd and 4th,

SACRAMENTO,

Is now opening a very fine line of

Gents', Youths', and Children's

SUMMER STYLES OF HATS & CAPS.

☞ Call around at D. H. QUINN, the Hatter, 87 J Street, between 3d and 4th streets, Sacramento, and get one of those New Patent Hats; they are delightful, and keep the head cool.

je13w3m

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG

FIRE INS. CO., OF HAMBURG.

Capital, . Over $15,000,000.

This Company is formed under the auspices of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Magdeburg, for the purpose of conducting a general Fire Insurance business in America, Asia, Africa and Australia.

je1dw3m E. BERG, Ag't for Yolo Co.

FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR!

The American Board of Music Trade having reduced a certain class of Foreign Music, Piano Studies, etc.; till further notice I will sell the same at 50 cents on the dollar.

John F. Cooper's Music Store,

my23dw Sixth and I Streets, Sacramento.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California entitled "An Act to create a Drainage District to be called the Sacramento River Drainage District, to establish a Board of Commissioners therefor, and to define their powers and duties," approved April 1st, 1878,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON the Sixth day of July, A.D. 1878, an Election will be held in said District for the purpose of electing a Treasurer therefor.

Section six of said Act provides the following qualifications of electors at such election and penalty for illegal voting: "At such election each person owning land in said District shall have one vote, and may cast the same at either polling place at his choice." * * * "Any person not entitled to vote at such election who shall willfully vote or attempt to vote thereat, and any person who shall willfully vote or attempt to vote more than once at such election or who shall willfully and fraudulently make or accept any transfer of property for the purpose of enabling him or any other person to vote thereat, is guilty of felony.

The following places are hereby designated as the polling places in the several Counties of said District for said election:

Sacramento County—At Leslie's Saloon, southwest corner of Fourth and K Streets, in the city of Sacramento, and George Lang and John Stephens are hereby appointed Judges, and Wm. Young Inspector of election at said polling place.

Solano County—At Squire's Hotel in the Town of Rio Vista, and J. H. Gardner and W. K. Squires are hereby appointed Judges, and M. Smith Inspector of election at said polling place.

Yolo County—At Green's Hotel in the Town of Washington, and William Todhunter and John Hoagland are hereby appointed Judges, and John W. Huy Inspector of election at said polling place.

The Boards of Election at the above polling places shall open the polls at the hour of eight A.M. and close the same at the hour of six P.M.

Witness our hands and the seal of said Board of Commissioners this 24th day of May A.D. 1878.

[SEAL.]

R. S. CAREY, President,
W. F. KNOX,
R. S. EGBERT,
Board of Commissioners.

CHRIS. GREEN, Secretary. my29dwtd

Probate Order.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF THE County of Yolo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of JOHN SPURGEON, deceased:

Order appointing time for Probate of Will and directing Publication of Notice of the same.

A document, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of JOHN SPURGEON, deceased, having on the 3d day of June, A.D. 1878, come into the possession of said Probate Court, and a petition for a probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to ANN SPURGEON, having been filed by her:

It is hereby ordered that SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF JUNE, A.D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A.M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House, in the County of Yolo, be, and the same is hereby appointed the time for proving said Will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said Will, and may file objections in writing to the granting of Letters Testamentary to said Petitioner;

It is further ordered, that notice be given thereof by the Clerk of said Court, by publication in THE YOLO DEMOCRAT, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Woodland, Yolo County, Cal., for at least three different days of publication before the 22d day of June, A.D. 1878.

And it is further ordered, that subpœnas be issued to the subscribing witnesses to said Will, and that citations be issued and served upon the heirs of the said testator residing in said County, to appear and contest the probate of said Will, at the said time appointed.

Dated June 3d, 1878.

E. R. BINH, Probate Judge.

Attest: D. M. BURNS, Clerk. je6w3t

Notice of Dissolution of Corporation.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of May,

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, June 20th, 1878.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

Whitsuntide Festival.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—A festival and celebration was held at the residence of Joseph Miller, in Libson School District, Yolo County, on the 9 instant. In accordance with an invitation from headquarters we repaired thither, arriving at 11 A.M. The day was pleasant, the sun shone brightly and a lovely breeze from the southwest dispelled the heat and mosquitoes, gently rustled the foliage of the trees and rippled the waters of the turbid Sacramento. A large number of persons of both sexes were already upon the grounds amusing themselves in different ways. In the parlor of the residence stood a small shrine adorned with sacred pictures and illuminated in front with burning candles. A table with a seating capacity of forty was set beneath the shade of a large fig tree and laden with eatables of every variety which the market affords, whilst adorning either side stood rows of ominous-looking bottles. At 2 o'clock the seats at the table were filled, and after 170 persons had satisfied hunger, and emptied countless bottles of wine, there seemed to be no dimunition in quantity, for as fast as one article disappeared it was replaced by a similar one. During the evening many of the young men and young ladies engaged in dancing, amid music both instrumental and vocal, which was continued until late at night. Nothing transpired to mar the joy and pleasure of the guests; all seemed happy and glad that they were living.

Mr. Miller, the proprietor of the place, is one among our best citizens, a pioneer Californian and a veteran of the Mexican War; has a family of ten children (and still they come) also several grandchildren. He and his estimable wife, daughters and son-in-law were untiring in their attentions to the guests, using every exertion to promote their comfort and joy, and render the day one fondly to be treasured in the halls of memory.

The flood of the past four months is fast receding and verdure again clothes our hitherto inundated fields. ARCHIPELAGO.

Mr. Peek's Improvement.

We called upon Mr. Peek at the Water Works, Tuesday, having been informed that he had just placed in position a new fire engine. We entered the caloric regions of the engine house underneath the windmill, and were shown a very unostentatious looking piece of mechanism, which Mr. Peek informed us was the new engine. Fifty feet of hose were attached to one of the valves, and a rope and tackle were attached to the middle of the hose. In this manner it was drawn away up to the top of the house out of the way, but ready at any moment to be lowered ready for action. Mr. Peek unloosed the rope which held the hose in position, and taking the nozzle in his hand walked out of the engine house. The pumps were put in motion, and instantaneously a heavy stream of water was circling in the air and falling on the other side of the street one hundred and fifty feet away. Then the nozzle was depressed and pointed toward the picket fence which surrounds the gas works. Pickets flew in every direction. Then it was pointed at the oak tree which stands in the yard—large branches were torn off and the green leaves flew to the four winds of heaven. The last test was throwing the stream over the windmill. The nozzle was pointed into the air and was held by two stalwart men. Upwards flew the stream and encircled the top of the windmill in rainbows of gorgeously defined colors. It played here for a minute, and then the pumps were stopped and the water ceased to flow. This engine is very powerful and is capable of throwing a large stream a distance of several hundred feet, and there is not much danger of any building near the Water Works being consumed by fire. Steam is kept up in the engine all the time, and the lowering of the hose and turning on of the pumps can be accomplished inside of one minute. This improvement renders the property in that vicinity pretty safe.

They Gathered Him In.

There was a middle-aged man working for Charles Coll last week. He had toiled beneath the broiling sun for four days and had the snug little sum of four dollars coming to him. His fondest hopes and expectations were founded on this meagre capital. When at work in the field he would occasionally drop his fork, seek some cool, sequestered nook and there picture the glorious time approaching. Four dollars were all he wished. In moments of despondency, when the pain of physical exercise would torture him he would be supported and sustained by those magic words, "Four dollars." Visions of "cocktails" and "whiskey straights" were continually filling his mind, and it was with feelings of unutterable pleasure that he walked up to the boss on the evening of the fourth day and "tapped" him for his wages. Tears came into the good man's eyes as he informed his hired man that the Assessor had been there but an hour before and garnished the four dollars. Imagine the feelings of the poor workingman! Left without even the skeleton of a hope, he raised his hands and solemnly said: "I'll never work again!" He gathered up his blankets and came to town. He ascended the platform in front of the Capital Hotel, and for a short period hurled maledictions upon the "servile minions of a more than tyrannical government." The town officers admired his powerful voice and elocution so much that they invited him to go with them to where he could indulge in oratory as much as he pleased. He refused but was finally persuaded. He slept that night where the lodgings are free.

A Missouri Tragedy.

A tragedy occurred in the City of Columbia, Missouri, on the 6th of June, in which David G. Gordon, formerly a resident of Woodland, played the winning hand. Gordon, while he lived in this county, was noted for his bad character and intemperate habits, and more than one man sleeps his last sleep under California's skies a victim of his murderous fits. Gordon a year or so ago went back to Missouri, settled in the City of Columbia and there erected a blacksmithshop. He had been drinking deeply on the morning of the 7th, and it was while in this condition that he met Adam S. Beale, his victim. The two men were in a saloon. Beale proposed a game of seven-up for ten dollars a-side. Gordon accepted the proposal. Beale then declined, and insisted that the wager had only been mentioned for fun. At this Gordon went into a passion and began abusing Beale in a terrible manner. After exhusting his vocabulary upon the innocent man Gordon drew a revolver and fired. The bullet entered Beale's breast in the region of his heart. He stood still a moment, a shudder passed through his frame and he fell upon the floor a dead man. Gordon was arrested and plased in jail. Thus it is that intemperance leads to crime. Cards and whisky, those twin monsters of a birth infernal, have added another victim to their list innumerable. It is too horrible to contemplate. The feeling in Columbia against Gordon is strong, and his conviction is regarded as almost inevitable.

Teacher's Examination.

The regular meeting of the County Board of Examination will be held in Woodland commencing promptly at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, June 26th, 1878.

H. B. PENDEGAST,
Supt. of Schools.

Artesian Wells.

We have before called the attention of our people to the subject of artesian well-boring. The more we ponder upon the subject the more we are convinced of its feasibility. Situated as we are between two great mountain chains—the Sierra Nevadas and the Coast Range—no other enterprise presents a better prospect of success. The well on the ranch of Mr. Chas. Coil shows plainly that the enterprise is practicable. There, at a depth of but three hundred and fifty feet, a stream of water was struck with volume and force enough about it to send a clear stream two feet above the surface. What could more plainly prove our assertion? Southeasterly from the city of Chicago, and near that place, and where for a distance of over two hundred miles the surface of the country is unbroken by hill or dale, there are some of the most beautiful artesian wells in the United States. What is more strange about this fact is that the country in that locality is far above the level of of Lake Michigan. The man who first broached the subject of obtaining artesian water in that vicinity was ridiculed and characterized as an idiot. But in the face of all opposition he pursued his *penchant* and soon had the satisfaction of seeing his fondest hopes realized. In our county there are no predjuces to encounter like that. The people, as a general thing, we believe, look upon the project as feasible, for our location between the two ranges is an argument in its behalf. The benefits to be derived from a system of irrigation through the medium of never-failing artesian wells, are incalculable, but an abundant crop would always be assured. Would it not be well for some of our well-to-do farmers to trke this matter into consideration.

An Hour Among the Ghosts.

Monday night as the clock struck ten I was wending my way home when all of a sudden I was surrounded by at least fifty ghosts. There were big ghosts, little ghosts, gentlemen ghosts, lady ghosts, ghosts in front, ghosts behind, ghosts all around. But they were not the kind of ghosts that my imagination had pictured in my youthful days, when I had been frightened into being good by being told some awful ghost story, when naughty children had been shut up in some horrible dungeon with no companion but frightful ghosts. No, these ghosts were not that kind. They were very friendly, almost too friendly, as they all wanted to shake and shake, and then shake again, but "nary" word could you get out of any one of them. They looked lovely and loveable, and made one think he was among wingless angels instead of ghosts. But they all seemed to be troubled with a bad cold and couldn't speak a loud word. Now some one perhaps may feel alarmed to know that Woodland was visited by so many ghosts that evening, and may live in fear of a visit from them some dark night, but I can assure them that the ghosts that I met are not dangerous. The last I saw of them they had shed their ghostly robes, consigned the pillow-slips and sheets to more appropriate places, and they were sitting over at Mr. John Freeman's looking love at each other and devouring ice-cream and cake as if they had not had a full meal in three months. L.

The Celebration.

The Finance Committee and the Committee on Arrangements, appointed on Saturday night to make arrangements for the proposed Fourth of July Celebration, met at the Town Hall Monday last and organized for the work. J. D. Lawson was chosen Chairman of the the Committee of Arrangements and J. S. White Secretary. The Secretary was instructed to extend an invitation to the different societies of Yolo county to participate in the grand parade and exercises of the day. Messrs. White and Lawson were appointed a Committee to procure an Orator for the occasion. The Committee on the selection of a suitable place for the exercises, and whose duty it is to see that all proper arrangements are made for the accommodation of all, consists of Messrs. Stegall, Alexander, Schluer and J. Pendegast. W. F. Moses, J. D. Lawson A. Alexander and Abe Morris were appointed a Committee on Music. The Fireworks Committee is composed of Messrs. White and Walker. Thus it will be seen that the work of preparing for a grand celebration is well begun, and it is to be hoped that the Committee will be untiring in their efforts to make it a grand success.

An Enthusiastic Meeting.

Last Saturday night a meeting was held in front of the Capital Hotel for the purpose of definitely arranging matters for the celebration of the Fourth. The Ellis Brass Band called the crowd together by playing some of of their favorite selections. Mr. F. E. Baker was elected Chairman, and I. Brown Secretary. The Chairman opened the meeting by a few appropriate remarks, and was followed by Col. Sibley and J. D. Lawson. It was then proposed to put to vote whether the Fourth should be properly celebrated in Woodland or not. It was carried unanimously in the affirmative. The following gentlemen were added to the Committee on Finance: Bruce Pendegast, H. M. Hoyt, Abe Morris and Louis Walker. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements: A. D. Porter, W. F. Moses, W. G. Hunt, J. D. Lawson, A. Alexander, Dr. White, J. Pendegast, Otto Schluer, H. Stegall and John Tackney. The two Committees meet to-morrow evening at the Town Hall. This meeting was quite enthusiastic and shows that our people have still some patriotism. Let every citizen take hold and help the matter along.

Santa Clara College.

The Descriptive Catalogue of Santa Clara College for 1878 is just out. It is a neat phamphlet of 32 pages printed on tinted paper and illustrated with 19 full-page engravings, representing the different buildings and the interior of the different departments of study. From the perusal of this catalogue it is easy to see the extent, thoroughness and elevated character of the institution which it represents. A few prefatory lines state that it has been published at the request of many friends and correspondents who wish to see the particular system of the College brought more to the notice of the public, and especially of parents who care for a sound, moral and mental education to be given to their children. The practical training in the scientific and commercial departments is equal to that of the most celebrated colleges of the East.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo County, Cal., June 17th, 1878.

Bittrolff, Emil	Murray, Mr
Capelle, Mollie	Means, W J—4
Coutem, Samuel S	Nye, Miss M E
Donigan, Joseph G	Newman, W S—2
Edmond, Harmon	O'Connor, E
Girgel, Frank	Perry, John
Hines, G D	Romer, M J
Horn, Thos W [ter	Sandquist, John E
Horn, T W—return let-	Sparks, J V
Hurl, Miss Maria	Stout, Henry
Johnson, John—2	Smith, Sarah Acker—3
Leifred, Flora	Threnonde, Frank

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised."

L. WALKER, P. M.

Fine New Wheat.

Houx Bros., of Arbuckle, Colusa County have favored us with a fine sample of their newly cut club wheat, which is plump and nice. We are not aware how much of this wheat these gentlemen have, but they are extensive farmers both in Yolo and Colusa counties, and we are glad their grain is turning out of such good quality. That of a large number of our farmers will be somewhat injured by rust and other causes. We hope the price will be high so as to at least partially make up for the loss.

Pacific Coast Patents.

Through C. W. M. Smith, San Francisco, we have received the following list of patents issued to inventors of the Pacific Coast: H. C. Emery, Union, Oregon, Turning chisels. Joseph Decombe, San Francisco, Cal., Houses; L. Woodruff, Ellensville, Oregon, Methods of Curing Fish. Charles Rowell, San Francisco, trade mark—Medical Compound.

Around Town.

The atmosphere on Tuesday was very refreshing. A southerly breeze blew all day and the air was filled with that mysterious feeling which weather prophets allege is porpentous of approaching heat. The streets were thronged with people from the country either attending court or making preparations for the approaching harvest. Everything looked prosperous. Hammers and saws were heard in every direction, thus giving evidence that improvements were being made. We called at the winery. The march of progress has extended her Brieran handed sway in that manufactory, and preparations are being made for the prospective bountiful grape crop. The saws and planing machines of the three mills were merrily buzzing, and finish-lumber was being rapidly turned out. We came down the street and observed George Bentley talking very interestedly about the Potter investigation. A little further on we came upon a small gathering of men who were laughing immoderately about something. We stepped up and inquired the cause of their levity. We were informed that the conversation was about two young men, who, in days past, had lent the charm of their fascinating presence to our town. One of the twain was driving a header wagon in some distant field, the other was engaged as a tonsorial artist in the quiet burg of Dogtown. For a moment the humor of the thing failed to strike us, but when it did we held our sides and laughed as loudly as any. Just think of it! These two young men were the flowers of our quiet town, and their faultless cravats and the immaculate fit of their trousers has sent the shaft of envy into the heart of more than one of our young men. Now one is toiling 'neath the sultry sun of our summer, and battling gnats with as much fervor as he erst while used in shuffling the pasteboards. The other is busy wrestling with dull razors and hoarsely bawling "next." "What a fall was that!" We have built pictures of our own future. We have pictured ourselves seated with all a statesman's dignity upon a cushioned seat in the White House, but when we heard of these two promising young men, and how they had fallen from their high estate, we relinquished all hope. We came around by Chas. Morin's tin shop and saw the boys engaged in manufacturing another immense tank, and with the noise of their hammers ringing in our ears we sought the sanctum.

Pisciculture.

Recently we called attention to the boring of artesian wells. Another enterprise which has always seemed feasible to us is the propagation of fish. With the aid of an artesian well, or in fact, of a windmill, this industry can, as has been illustrated, be made very profitable. There are several varieties of fish which are susceptible of domestication, but the best for the purpose is, we believe, the carp. This variety is very hardy and prolific. Their food consists of almost anything in the vegetable kingdom. They greedily devour offal of every description, such as potato skins, bran, etc. They attain growth rapidly. They can be taken from the pond in which they are cultivated and placed in a barrel, and there they will eat and rest contented until they are ready for use. Their flesh is white and very platable. The manner in which they are propagated is also extremely simple. In the first place a pond is dug of any size desirable. A stream of water is then conducted into it. The character of the excavation would be improved by placing therein sand and gravel in order to purify the water. An outlet should be constructed so as to keep the water constantly running in order to prevent its becoming stagnant. When your pond is made the stocking of it is comparatively easy. There are several fish ponds in the State and we believe that a few farmers in Sonoma county have turned their attention to the propagation of carp. It is only necessary to stock your pond thinly at first, for this variety of fish is exceedingly prolific. We have read of an instance where only eight fish were placed in a pond. At the end of two years $500 had been cleared and the place abundantly stocked. Thus it will be seen that pisciculture opens to those who engage in the enterprise a very pleasing aspect. All that is needed to begin with is a little ground, a little water and a few fish. We advise some of our farmers to try the experiment, or rather to engage in the enterprise, for we believe its feasibility has already been proven.

A Proposed Feature.

It has been suggested by quite a number of our citizens that an old-fashioned barbecue should be one of the features of the Fourth of July celebration. It is certainly one that will do as much to attract people from all parts of the county as any other that we know of, and it need not necessarily be very expensive. The one we held a few years ago is still remembered by our people with pleasure and satisfaction, when all the thousands who came were treated with a free dinner and there was enough and to spare. Our old friend Cars. Wright cooked the whole beef and mutton carcasses "to a turn," and possibly by treating him a little more kindly his services might be procured again for the occasion. At any rate it is a matter worthy the consideration of the Committee of Arrangements. A barbecue would be the biggest thing according to the expense that could be gotten up, if there is time.

County Court.

People vs. Wash. Lambert—Defendant discharged on motion of District Attorney.

People vs. A. A. Delong, P. C. Fenner and W. H. Hopkins—acting illegally as an election board. The jury, after an absence of a few minutes, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

People vs. Morgan—misdemeanor. Fined $25 or imprisonment.

People vs. J. B. Mudget—Assault to commit great bodily harm. On motion his bail was reduced from $750 to $500.

People vs. John Thomas—Arson. Motion to reduce bail from $5,000 to $2,000 denied.

People vs. O. E. Parker—Assault with deadly weapon. Continued.

People vs. Geo. Fay—Assault to murder. On trial.

Court adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning

Street Examination.

The Town Trustees were out in the western portion of town recently examining the property through which the recently surveyed streets are to pass. The matter was brought to their attention by the complaints of property holders in that vicinity who stated that their places would be damaged by the passage of said streets. Upon examination it was found that in some instances residences were in the way, and a few feet would be taken from the land. We admit that this will be quite bothersome to several residents in that locality, but we also believe that the benefits to be derived from wide and straight streets will more than repay such trouble.

To the Mountains.

On Thursday (to-day) Messrs. Chas. Morin, D. M. Burns and George Gale, with their families, start on a tour to Cobb Valley. If the weather in that locality is not too cool they will camp out; if it is they will occupy the mountain residence of Hon. C. F. Reed. The gentlemen will go fully armed, and Dan. informs us that he believes he can look into the glaring eyeballs of the fierce grizzly like a boy into the eyes of a laughing girl.

The New Register.

The New Great Register for Yolo County has been printed and is now being distributed. As a work of art it has been excelled. The paper on which it is printed is bad, and the typhographical errors, such as mispelled names, etc., illustrate the fact that county work, done outside the county, is not always to be recommended simply because it may be a little cheaper. Economy in trade consists in getting what you pay for.

Harvest Prospects.

Mr. S. L. Monday from the Hungry Hollow district, brought a bunch of wheat into our office yesterday the plump appearance of which effectually silences the assertion that the grain in that particular locality is nearly a failure. It is the Chile Club variety and the heads are remarkably well filled out. Mr. Monday has three hundred and forty acres of wheat altogether, of which one hundred and twenty-five acres are of the variety shown us. He reports all of it to be in a very promising condition. Some of it which was planted upon adobe land is rather thin, on account of the extreme wetness of the soil, but taking as a whole it looks fine. In the low lands cheat has made its appearance, but the grain having had so much the start has almost crowded it out. There is a little rust but not enough to materially injure it. On the other hand we are informed by Mr. Nathan Grayson that his grain is shrunk so badly and is so affected by rust that he expects to realize no more than a third of a crop. Other localities report damage from rust and shrinkage, so that taken all over the county we think the crop will be less than an average one.

In the Toils.

The Assessor made a raid upon Chinatown last Friday evening, for the purpose of collecting taxes from several Chinamen who had just arrived in town that afternoon. They had several carpet bags with them, and when the Assessor asked the privilege of examining their contents the Celestials submitted with evident reluctance. On opening the bags they were found to contain a large quantity of unstamped matches. A warrant was thereupon sworn out and the Mongolians were arrested and placed in jail on charge of defrauding the Revenue.

After the Indians.

Mr. C. R. Hoppin, of this county, started on Friday last for Winnemucca. His brother has a large sheep ranch in Paradise Valley, not far from Winnemucca, and there being danger of an Indian raid, he telegraphed C. R. Hoppin to join him and bring guns. Accordingly he started for "the front" provided with Winchester rifles, carbines, a large field glass, etc.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Rust has ruined the crop in some localities in this county.

The Good Templars held an ice-cream social at Odd Fellows' Hall last Thursday evening.

F. S. Freeman & Co. have on hand an immense quantity of grain sacks direct from the factory.

Mr. J. R. Edmunds has sold his property in Woodland and moved with his family to Butte county.

A. A. Udell, in the interest of the Workingmen's Party, spoke for more than two hours Tuesday night.

In the Fay-Freeman case the jury after being out eleven hours brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Parties interested will notice that the Committee has advertised for bids for refreshment stands at the Fourth of July celebration.

Byron Jackson's immense steam threshing engine was on exhibition on Main street the other day. It is self-propelling and is truly a marvel of human skill.

Mr. J. E. R. O'Farell, County Surveyor, has formed a copartnership with Mr. Wm. H. Grant, who will in the future transact business as Deputy County Surveyor.

All persons who have not paid their road and poll taxes will see by the advertisement in to-day's issue that there will soon be another dollar added to the amount.

The young ladies who were witnesses in the Fay case have returned home to Washington. The hearts of many of our young men are sad and they refuse to be comforted.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

An inebriated individual suffered all the tortures of a cold water bath yesterday afternoon. For his especial benefit a full stream from a hose was turned on him and he left the locality muttering threats of vengeance.

Don't fail to read the new advertisement of E. E. Ames, dealer in all kinds of carriages, etc., and of Ben. Cohen's carpet and upholstering establishment. They are both among the largest and most enterprising houses in the Capital City.

The sidewalk has been relaid according to the new ordinance in front of the Rue property on Main Street, making it uniform; the length of the block. An incline has also been placed at the end of the walk at the Third street crossing.

The Palace Restaurant, kept by Mrs. M. Davidson, is one of the best places in town to get a meal or a nice room and a good bed. The many who board and lodge there from time to time testify to this. It is a house that deserves to be patronized.

Porter & Co. are agents for the celebrated Glidden Patent Barb Galvanized Steel Fence Wire, acknowledged by all to be the best in use. A score of Yolo county farmers are using it and all praise it. A stock always kept on hand. Beware of imitations.

The Rev. T. C. George, Professor in the University of the Pacific, San Jose, will preach in the M. E. Church, Woodland, on the coming Sunday at 11 o'clock A.M. and 8 P. M. Our seats are all free and the invitation to hear him is general and cordial. W. C. C.

A letter since received from the Houx Bros. states that the wheat we mentioned lately as having been sent us by them is of their new crop and yields thus far twenty-five bushels to the acre. Colusa county it is estimated will not average over ten bushels an acre

The contract for reconstructing the Stevenson bridge over Putah Creek (the line of Yolo and Solano counties) was let by the Supervisors of the two counties on Saturday to Mr. Butterfield, of San Francisco, the work to be completed in forty-five days; contract price $2,875.

Crockery and Glassware. R. Forrester has just received a complete assortment of crockery for the harvest season, and those in need of these goods would do well to call and inspect his stock before purchasing elsewhere. He has also a large stock of Glass Fruit Jars very cheap.

The speaking Friday evening by James Johnson, C. P. Montgomery, James McCue and W. H. Atwell did not draw a very large crowd. The same points that have been agitated by all the Workingmen's orators were gone over. It was far in the night when the meeting adjourned.

It cost a western man $75 for saying "stop my paper," for in consequence of its being stopped, he did not see the delinquent tax sale at which his own farm was sold, and it cost him money enough to have paid for 25 years' subscription to the paper in order to get out of the scrape.

There was a meeting of the "Horribles" Monday night at Central Hall. A Committee of five was appointed on Arrangements and Finance, consisting of the following gentlemen: D. L. Hackett, C. M. Casler, S. W. Stoltings, E. Krellenberg and E. Follett, and after a few "horrible" remarks the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Committee.

Much as the memories of Goethe and Schiller are reveraged in their own country, the libraries in Munich and Berlin would not buy their correspondences lately offered to them for 4,000 thalers. To save the collection from being broken up or bought by foreigners, the publishing firm of Cotta, in Stuttgart, has secured it.

Father Mathew Banquet.

At the Father Mathew annual banquet, held at the Capital Hotel in Sacramento on the evening of June 14th, Judge Henry, formerly of Yolo, but now one of the chief deputies of the State Land Office, and residing in Sacramento, said: "Theobald Mathew, distinguished for his noble characteristics, his charity and benevolence, was one of the world's heroes. Forty years ago he organized the first total abstinence society in the City of Cork. His desire and his purpose to do good in the noble cause of temperance was not confined to any particular locality or circumscribed by sectarian views. He chose the civilized world for his field of labor and made all classes of society realise the power of his influence. His converts were not numbered by tens, by scores or by hundreds, but by hundreds of thousands; and to-day, far as the eye can see, or thought can roam, wherever the curses of debauchery and drunkenness are known and felt, and wherever virtue, morality and temperance are recognized as blessings to mankind, his memory is honored and respected. His fame is as enduring as tablets of stone; in the march of intelligence, unity and benevolence, purified and cemented by temperance. The name of Father Mathew will be a household word for generations to come, who will bless him for the noble part he has taken in upholding and defending a banner in honorable warfare against the greatest evil that ever contaminated the people of God's green earth." Mr. Henry's address was greatly applauded.

Woodland Markets.

[REPORTED DAILY BY F. S. FREEMAN & CO.]

WOODLAND, June 19.

FLOUR—$ bbl, $5 50@$6 00.
SUGAR—Island Refined, 10 @ 11c; S. F. Golden C., 11c; S. F. Fine Crushed, 13¼c; N. Y. Yellow C., 11¼c; N. Y. Fine Crushed, 14c; N. Y. Granulated, 13.
TEA—Japan, 35@60c.
CANDLES—14@20c.
SOAP—C. O., $ lb 5@6¼c; Cold Water Bleaching, 8@10c.

PRODUCE.

WHEAT—$1 50@$1 60.
BARLEY—$1 10.
POTATOES—$3@$3 50.
HAY—$5 to 7 00.
EGGS—$ doz., 25c
POULTRY—Hens, $ doz. $7 00@8 00: Roosters, $7 00@8 00; broilers, $2 50@$3 50.
BUTTER—18@20c.
WOOL—Spring, 15@18c.

MARRIED.

At the residence of S. T. Pendegast, Esq., by Hon. E. R. Bush, County Judge, Mr. Julius Martin, of Knights Landing, and Miss Charleen Pinkie Toney, of New Madrid, Mo.

The wine was sparkling and the cake delicious, and our whole office corps united with us in wishing the newly married couple much happiness. May they "live long and prosper."

At the M. E. Parsonage, in Woodland, June 18th, by Rev. W. C. Curry, Mr. Jacob G. Worley to Miss Carrie Chandler, both of Yolo Co.

DIED.

Near Woodland, June 17th, Benj. S. Dennis, Sr., aged 64 years.

Capay Odd Fellows.

CAPAY, June 16th, 1878.

The members of Capay Lodge, No. 280, I. O. O.F. will institute an Encampment of the Order at this place on FRIDAY, the 28th instant at three o'clock P. M.

All Camp Members in good standing are cordially invited to be present on the occasion.

Arrangements will be made to transfer all members arriving at Madison by rail to Capay and back by the members of Capay Lodge.

je19dwtd JAMES MCHENRY, Sec.

An Historical Fact.

Every agent who has been steadily selling the Improved $20 Homestead Lock Stitch Sewing Machine for three years, owns his dwelling house, has a good account in bank, is clear of debt, and has money at interest—the natural consequence of securing a good agency for superior goods at the lowest prices. A good first-class Sewing Machine, most useful—reliable at all times, easy to understand and control, the same size and does the same work as any machines that sell at FOUR TIMES the price. There is no machine at any price better, or that will do finer or more work, and certainly done so low in price by many dollars. The HOMESTEAD is widely known and used in thousands of families in the Eastern and Middle States, and daily becoming popular in the West. It will save its cost several times over in one season, doing the work of the Family, or will earn four or five dollars a day for any man or woman who sews for a living. It is the strongest machine made, is ready at all times to do its work, makes the strongest and finest stitch yet invented, and is fully acknowledged as the Standard Family Sewing Machine. Price, complete for domestic use, reduced to $20, delivered at your door, no matter how remote you may reside. Business permanent and honorable, with more certain and rapid sales and larger profits than any other. Extraordinary liberal offers made to local or traveling agents where we have none established; or, if there is no agent near you, send your order direct to the factory. Address, John H. Kendall & Co., 421 Broadway, New York.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It make the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair-dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. For sale by all dealers.

If any Dealer Informs

You that he has for sale a dentifrice identical with or containing ingredients equalling or superior in efficacy to those of ZOZODONT, discredit the statement and insist upon having that alone. By doing so, you will secure a dentifrice *par excellence* the best in the market, containing botanic elements of rare preservative influence upon the teeth, and one which will endow them with most becoming whiteness. Another desirable feature of this staple toilet article is that it imparts fragrance to the breath. Sold by druggists.

Faded Complexions!

How many thousands of ladies there are who look wan and faded, while yet in early life; to all such let us whisper a word: You have in *Bristol's Sarsaparilla* the means of restoring your color, brightening your eyes, sweetening your breath and giving you sound general health.

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THE YOUTHS' DIRECTORY, a free Home and Intelligence Bureau maintained by the Citizens of San Francisco for Friendless Boys seeking employment, mason hand at all times a great number of good boys willing to work by contract for the lowest wages offered. No office fee.

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Terms, $1.50 and $2.00 per day. Coach free to the Hotel. je17dw

$66 A WEEK in your own town. $5 Outfit $00 free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. mh11d6mwly

U CAN make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free, by TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. mh11d6mwly

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Have added to their large stock of Boots and Shoes a full line of

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The finest qualities of Ladies' Shoes always on hand.

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IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

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—AND—

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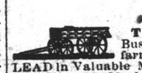

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THIS LINE OF Business on the Coast—having started with the first farming interests of the State. Have always taken the LEAD in Valuable Machines, etc. They are now EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for many of the Most Valuable Machines that are used in farming—among which are the

Buckeye Mowers and Reapers,
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Hollingsworth Sulky Rakes,
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(The Tiger Self-Dump Rake is THE LATEST AND BEST Rake Invented.)

Bain's Farm & Freight Wagons,

BAIN'S HEADER WAGONS.

The Best Wagons ever sold in California.

Pitt's Genuine Buffalo Threshers and Horse Powers,
J. I. Case & Co.'s Improved California Headers,
Ames' Straw Burning Engines,
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ALL OUR MACHINES ARE WELL KNOWN IN CALIFORNIA;

They are the Leading Machines!

Our Hill's Eureka Gang Plows, Harrows,
Moline Single Gang Plows, Seed Sowers,
Cast Iron Plows, Cultivators, Etc.,
ARE THE BEST TO BE FOUND IN THE MARKET!

We carry all the Goods to be expected in this line.

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A Full Line of Shelf Hardware,

CUTLERY, BELTING, FENCE AND BALING WIRE,
BARBED FENCE WIRE, POWDER, SHOT, ETC.

Call and Examine our Stock or Send for Catalogue. Address,

BAKER & HAMILTON,

SACRAMENTO OR SAN FRANCISCO
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PRIOR & LAWSON'S
CARRIAGE DEPOT,
Washington Block, - Woodland.

We have on hand at our Carriage Depot, as above, a fine lot of Carriages of all kinds suited to the wants of this community, which are now open to inspection. An examination of them and comparison with other makes is respectfully invited. We can supply PHAETONS, BUGGIES and FAMILY CARRIAGES of every description, all of which are built under contract in Chicago. There is better workmanship and materials used in the construction of these carriages than in any that have ever before been offered in Yolo County, and THEY ARE GUARANTEED to do good service, and give satisfaction to the purchasers. Orders for any style of Carriage will be promptly filled. Also a FINE LOT OF EASTERN HARNESS of any style to suit the taste of the customers.
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STATE HOUSE,
Corner K and Tenth Streets, - - Sacramento.
H. ELDRED, Proprietor.

Board and Lodging, $4.00 to $12.00 per Week
Single Meals, 25 cts. Board, $4.00 " "
Single Rooms, 50 cts. Family Rooms, $1@$2.50.
Fine Wines at the Bar. A Billiard Room attached. (Street Cars pass the door every Six Minutes.)
Free Omnibus to and from the House. [je13w

Forty Acres of Land
FOR SALE
ADJOINING THE TOWN OF WOODLAND.

The very desirable tract of land, containing forty acres, situated west of Rupley's corner on the south side of Main street, known as "THE PATRICK CASEY PLACE," is now offered for sale, the owner having taken up his residence in another county. This is

A Splendid Chance for Investment,

As Woodland is the county seat and is growing steadily in size and importance.

This site affords the advantages of a Town without having to bear the taxation that land does within the incorporation. The land is of the best quality, and as a water-ditch runs along the south side of it, can easily be irrigated.

For particulars, address PATRICK CASEY, Williams, Colusa County, or inquire at this office. my17-tf

MISS MOLLIE MURPHY,
165 J Street, Sacramento,
FASHIONABLE MILLINER!
(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. R. W. MURPHY.)

Miss Murphy is constantly receiving novelties in Millinery, Straw Goods, Flowers, etc., from New York and Europe. All her importations are suitable for the season and of the latest styles. Special attention paid to orders. Satisfaction assured. je13w3t

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1878.

Song.

BY NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

All the blossoms greet her
As she passes by;
Roses bend to meet her,
Daises nod and sigh—
"She is far above us;
No, she will not care—
Will not stoop to love us,
She, so tall and fair."

As she comes, the thrushes,
Swinging on the tree,
Break the noonday hushes
With their minstrelsy—
"Will she deign to hear us?
No, she will not care,
Will not draw a-near us,
She, so tall and fair."

And I wait to greet her
Coming down the lane,
Shall I dare to meet her?
Ah, it would be vain!
Birds have songs to sing her,
Flowers their perfumes bear;
What have I to bring her—
She, so tall and fair?

But she draweth nearer;
Roses crown her brow,
And the thrush sings clearer—
He is answered now!
And her kindly greeting
Bids me not despair.
How my heart is beating!
She, how tall and fair!

—*Boston Transcript.*

Up the Amazon.

One of the most important and interesting enterprises of modern times, so far as American interests are concerned, is the building of the railroad destined to connect the navigable waters of the Rio Madeira, which flows into the Amazon, with the Rio Marmore. This work will open a new channel for the trade of the Bolivian plateau and cause a great saving in the cost of transportation. At present the trade of this region seeks an outlet by the Pacific coast, and falls almost wholly into the hands of British merchants. The proposed railroad, by connecting the Rio Marmore and the network of rivers which flow east through Bolivia from the Andes and fall into the Rio Guapore, must revolutionize the transport system of the rich and extensive Bolivian plateau and turn its vast commerce into the Amazon, thereby enabling America to compete on favorable terms with England for the carrying trade, giving our manufacturers an easy access to a region from which hitherto they have been practically excluded by British competition. The length of the projected line does not exceed 150 miles, but the way lies through a dense tropical forest, and there are a good many engineering difficulties to be overcome.

Some years ago the building of this line was undertaken by an English company, but owing to the difficulties encountered, and, it is said, to mismanagement on the part of the contractors, the work was abandoned. Nearly six hundred English workingmen lost their lives during the progress of the work. The undertaking has now fallen into American hands, but it must be confessed that its beginning has not been auspicious. The loss of the *Metropolis*, with workmen intended to build the road, is too fresh in the minds of the public to need extended reference, and the story told by one of the crew of the sister ship, the *Mercidita*, gives reason to fear that many more valuable lives may be sacrificed before the project has been successfully carried out.

SAM SCOTT'S STORY.

We left New York in the latter part of December in the steamer *Mercedita*, of about 1,300 tons burden, and went to Philadelphia, where we took in freight and passengers. The passengers number about 208, and of these about 110 were civil engineers; the rest were mechanics of various trades, employed to work on the railroad. So great was the desire on the part of workingmen to go out that we were obliged to set a guard to prevent men stowing themselves away, and the day we sailed it was necessary to use violence to keep back the crowd of unemployed who sought to come on board in the hope that they would be carried away. It was on January 2, 1878, that we sailed from Philadelphia, and before we reached Barbados we ran short of water and coal. It took us seventeen days to reach Barbados, owing to the bad sailing qualities of the ship, and it was twelve days from the latter port before we sighted the lightship at Para, although the shipowners had guaranteed to land us in Para within eighteen days. We were scarcely in sight of Brazil when our troubles began. We lost an anchor near the Amazon light-ship, but getting a pilot next day we reached Para all right. Here we took two pilots on board, one for the Amazon and the other for the Madeira river, but through their blundering, and the interference of the captain, we got aground on a small island a little way above Para. After a while we got off, but owing to the blundering of the pilots and the interference of the captain similar accidents became frequent, and it seemed as though we should never reach our destination. Under these circumstances the chief engineer, accompanied by Captain Semmes, a brother of Alabama Semmes, took the steam launch, and with two sailors started up the Amazon river on their own hook. The remainder of the passengers became very discontented, and after we had got aground several times the civil engineers came to the conclusion that they would charter one of the river steamers, because they became convinced that the *Mercedita* would not reach her destination. An agreement was made with a river steamer to convey the passengers to San Antonio, near the fall of the *Madeira*, on condition that each passenger would pay the sum of $100. The civil engineers then left with about twenty-eight of the mechanics. This party arrived at their destination within fifteen days, while the passengers who remained on board the *Mercedita* did not arrive for over two months, owing to the frequency with which she got aground. When she did arrive she was out of coal and provisions and the passengers were obliged to cut wood to enable her to make her way back to Para. Her frequent stopping along the unhealthy banks of the Amazon led to the outbreak of fever among her passengers, who arrived in a very bad state.

Owing to the want of provisions the passengers on their arrival found themselves without supplies and were compelled to live on mush, bread and salt horse. Neither tea, coffee, rice nor beans were to be had, and, as a result, there was a great deal of discontent among the men. Fortunately, one of the regular Amazon river boats came up, and from it were obtained some live beef, which kept us from starvation, but did not prevent considerable suffering. The same want of forethought was shown in preparing shelter. It was the middle of the rainy season when we arrived, and the heat was most oppressive. There was very little shelter except what was afforded by the abandoned buildings of the English company, and these were in a very bad state. To add to our suffering we were attacked by immense swarms of gray ants which nearly ate us up. It was impossible to keep them off, and their bites nearly drove the men mad. Talk of mosquitoes! They are nothing. A man can live with mosquitoes, but no man can stand those terrible gray ants, which cut a man up. Some of the victims looked as if they were suffering from the smallpox. In order to protect one's self it was necessary to tar the poles and ropes where the hammocks were swung to prevent them climbing and attacking the men while asleep. Then there are the vampire bats. These come in the night and settle on a sleeping man and suck his life out. While I was there I saw six men left senseless from loss of blood, owing to an attack of these vampires while the men were asleep. The forests also are full of tigers, and the men are obliged to carry a revolver and a knife to protect themselves. When the work of cutting down the brushwood began a new enemy was encountered in the scorpions, who made the work very dangerous.

A great many of the men became dissatisfied and desired to return home. For this purpose they feigned sickness and tried to get a doctor's certificate, which would enable them to leave. Among those who obtained one was young Harry McGibbon, of Philadelphia, but when Mr. Collins arrived he would not allow him to go away, because he was afraid that on McGibbon's return he would tell the truth about the enterprise, and to damage it in the opinion of the American public. Mr. Collins came in the *City of Richmond*. He brought with him five hundred men to work on the railroad. Two hundred of these were Italians, the rest mechanics of various trades. The discontent led to a conspiracy among the men and forty-eight of them had planned to seize a launch and push on for the Bolivian gold mines. They were found out, however, before they could lay up a sufficient supply of food to enable them to start. In order to repress disorder it has been found necessary to organise the colony and Mr. Collins has been elected Mayor. A prison has been built of railroad iron. When any serious crime is committed the guilty party is sent down to Para. Before this there was considerable drunkenness, but now the selling of cassagh, the native rum, is prohibited. The second division of engineers was sent on to San Antonio and suffered a good deal also from want of supplies. They had to depend on their rifles for food. Fortunately there were plenty of tapirs, monkeys and parrots, and these furnished a good supply of food. Monkey soup was a special favorite, and I tell you it's real good. When I left the colony had got to work; saw mills had already been erected and things were in better ship shape.

On our way home there was a good deal of suffering on board, owing to want of small stores and want of coal. There were no medical supplies on board, though all hands fell sick of the fever, from the first officer down. On our arrival here the ship was seized for debt, and the crew have not yet received their wages. A great deal of suffering has been caused by this, but in this country there is no protection for sailors. They are cheated on all sides. It is very hard, for many of the crew have families and expected to get their wages on arrival; but they have not got a cent, and some of them are going about without a shoe to their feet. It is pretty hard, but I suppose there is no help for "poor Jack." I hope this story will be of use to others, who, if they go to Brazil, will go with their eyes open.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Russian Races.

Roughly speaking, all Western Russia may be said to have been wrested from the Poles, all Southern Russia to have been won from Turk and Tartar. Red Russia, or Malorossia, is in many respects a more attractive region than the gloomy pine forests and sandy plains which extend from the White Sea to the sluggish waters of the Borysthenes. Red or Little Russia bears a remarkable resemblance to the prairie portion of the United States. A citizen of Illinois or Indiana, if suddenly dropped, like a transatlantic copy of Bedreddin Hassan, amidst the grass and wild flowers of the steppe, might fancy, as he rubbed his eyes, that he had been deposited within a day's ride of his own log-cabin farm-house. The sight of the copper-sheathed dome of the village church, painted of a lively green or gleaming metallic, would no doubt disabuse him of his mistake; but the district itself would be strangely like what he had left nine thousand miles away. The soil is rich and deep, and gives heavy corn crops in return for sorry husbandry. The people—tame Cossacks—are cleaner, more cheerful, more amenable to Western influences and habits of thought, than the sad-eyed natives of Great Russia. Compared with Muscovy, theirs was till very recent times a free country. Even now it is less severely police-ridden, less a land of spies and sharp rules and ruinous prosecutions, than the central circles of the overgrown empire.

The Ruthenians, who cultivate the country south and east of Cracow, and the Lithuanians, farther north—who are often hastily classed together as Little Russians—form a somewhat puzzling contingent to the Russian body politic. They are really more akin to the East Sclavonic than to the Polish or Sarmatian branch of the vast Turanian family; but the great hold upon them is that they, the Ruthenians in especial, belong to the United Greek Church. Add to this that their landlords are Poles—nobles—and of the Church of Rome, and the elements of sympathy with Russia and intestine discord are not far to seek.

Poland, that chronic thorn in the flesh to mighty Muscovy, torn, bleeding and dismembered, struggles no more; but Poles are what they were when a Polish king was stormily elected by armed horsemen riding up, squadron after squadron, to vote; and those who know them best scarcely know whether to praise or blame. It is singular that the dull Russian should for a hundred years have been the master of the quick-witted Sarmatian. In a competitive examination the Pole would come in an easy winner. His fiery valor has often borne down the patient courage of his foe. But the Russian at least knows his own mind, while the Pole's more fitful nature changes like an April day, and the one thing certain about him is that activity will be succeeded by indolence, and feverish hope by the languor of despair.

The Poles supply excellent but distrusted soldiers to the Russian ranks; and indeed the highly disciplined army, entirely composed of Polish troops, which the half-mad tyrant Constantine raised at Warsaw fifty years ago, outshone the Imperial Guard itself. Even now a regiment which contains a large Polish element, is sure, sooner or later, to prove troublesome. Nothing—not even Siberia and the chain-gang in prospect—can make Demetrius and Ladislas quite forget that blood and language, caste and creed, forbid them to be Russianized. It is difficult for us to realize the feelings and prejudices of these young men—sons, very likely, of the village carpenter and village blacksmith, but still free Polish nobles, whose ancestors helped to elect their king just as did the forefathers of the count in his castle, or of the prince who, in Paris or St. Petersburg, does his best to forget Poland. Then comes the plot, and the betrayal, and the punishment, and the hushing up of the affair; and so ends the dreary little drama.

The so-called duchies, south of the Baltic, contain three races, which, in spite of systematic efforts, have not as yet been assimilated to the Russian pattern. The plastic Letts, the stern, stubborn Esthonians (a tribe that clung longer to Paganism than any people south of the White Sea) and those German Courlanders, in whom Prince Bismarck is thought to feel a sympathetic interest, have hitherto shown enough of national vitality to preserve a separate existence. Of less account are the few and poor descendants of those Ingrian fishermen who used to spread their nets to dry where now gleam the granite palaces and plated cupolas of St. Petersburg.

To the south and east exist the remnants of many a subjugated clan and of many a colony. Near Odessa there are Greeks, whose hereditary instinct has led them to settle by the sea, while some hundred versts deeper in the steppes appear the trim cottages and quaint flower gardens of German colonists. A few Roumans, a sprinkling of Turks, and more Tartars are to be found in the south-eastern corner of European Russia. These last people are the peddlers and traveling chapmen of the country, and everywhere, from the banks of the Neva to those of the Bug, the Tartar's black tent and line of plodding packhorses may be seen. Most of the chief towns comprise, on their own account, a tiny mosque, the priest of which could reckon on his fingers the resident worshippers. —*Harper's Weekly.*

The Hammock.

It is remarkable the amount of inquisitiveness a New Englander develops in the course of his life. There is nothing awkward or constrained about it. It comes easily, naturally and gracefully. In no part of New England is this trait so carefully cultivated as in our own dear Connecticut. Its fruits are shown in the record of the patent office. There are other fruits, however, not quite so happy, which never get inside of the patent office; and it is just as well they don't. Here is an instance in kind. A Danbury grocery firm have taken the agency for a hammock. One of the articles they have hung at the front in the shade of their porch. They hung it there as a sample and as an advertisement, but numerous people have got into it to see how it worked. It hung so low they could easily sit in it, and undoubtedly the motion was agreeable and comforting. But the grocers didn't fancy this performance, especially as the hammock sitters were not hammock buyers. Saturday afternoon they removed the loop to one end from the hook, and fastened it by a bit of twine instead. Shortly after a man came in for two quarts of molasses. It was put up in his pail, and a paper tied over the top as he had forgotten to bring a cover. When he passed out he saw the hammock. His curiosity was aroused at once. The grocers were busy inside so he thought he would investigate on his own hook. With that keen intuition peculiar to a new England man, he saw at a glance that it was something to get into. He knew it was nothing to wear, and was equally sure it could not be arranged for cooking. He sat down in it. Then he swung backward and lifted his feet up. Then the twine fastening gave away. It was a dreadful affair. He had the pail of molasses sitting on his lap, and there was a dog sitting under the hammock. Neither the dog nor the molasses expected anything, any more than the man himself did. It was a terrible surprise to all of them. The man and the dog lost their presence of mind and even the pail lost its head. The molasses went into his lap, and run down his legs, and swashed up under his vest, and insinuated itself some way in between himself and his clothes. And when he went down he hit the dog with his heel on the back, and the dog was so wild with terror and amazement that it set up a head-splitting yell and fled madly down the street, having first taken the precaution to bite him on the leg and to tip over a tier of wooden water pails. When the pails went down a lot of hoes were carried over with them, and that started a box of garden seeds mounted on a box, and they in turn brought away a pile of peck measures whose summit was crowned with a pyramid of canned tomatoes. It was a dreadful shock to the man and fairly paralyzed him with its magnitude; but when one article following another came avalanching atop of him, he thought the evil one himself had burst loose, and he just screamed as loud as he could. The molasses was all over him, and the garden seeds had adhered to the molasses, and he looked more like a huge gingerbread stuck full of caraways than anything else. In this awful condition he waddled home, and swore every step of the way.

There has never been anything like it in Danbury since the British burned the town.—*Danbury News.*

MR. OSBORNE, American Minister to Chili, appears to be extremely struck by the tropical love of melons. He writes that the Chilians are now eating grapes, pears, figs, and melons, and naïvely adds that "by the morning paper, a few days since, I see that from the 11th of February to the 11th of March, the consumption of melons in Santiago aggregated 2,043,200, or 68,106 per day. This would seem to indicate a fondness for the article."

THE Danbury *News* tells of a Bridgeport man who had his wife arrested for drunkenness, furnished the wagon to take her to the station house, and wanted the city to pay for its use.

An Unpalatable Truth.

The fashionable wife looks upon her husband's money as spoil — something which he wants to guard, and she to seize. It is no joint property which it is as much her interest as it is his to save and use wisely; but an enemy's possession which it will be her gain to loot. As for companionship—*toujours perdrix* palls, and an evening spent with her husband alone counts as the *ne plus ultra* of deadly dullness. Personal love for him has died out, even if it once existed under the guise of passion because of novelty; and whatever she may be to others, her husband finds her uniformly cold and repellant.

Motherhood is her bugbear; children unwelcome intruders; and there is no more miserable woman extant than the fashionable wife with a baby, that binders her from joining in the season's vulgar pleasures. Essentially selfish and shallow, love has as little meaning for her as the doctrine of duty or the glory of sacrifice; and those who know her stand aside in a kind of wonder at the scheme of creation which includes, among its offsets, a being without uses and without virtues—a woman with presumably a soul like any other, absolutely destitute of the love which saves the world from worse than death—of the reality which seeks truth and lives in it—of all nobleness of aspiration, and all righteousness of life—a woman whose god is pleasure, and her one sole religion—fashion.—*London Truth.*

YEARS ago Senator Morton sent to his children a New Year's letter, which said among other things: "You can never know the depths of a mother's love—how constantly you are in her thoughts, her anxiety about you from day to day, and what sacrifices she would make for you. We have been talking about you, and wondering what you are doing, and hoping you will make great progress in your studies during the year which has just come in. One year is a great portion of one's lifetime. Much may be done in one year in getting an education and fitting yourself for the duties of life. Lost time can never be recalled, and can not be made up. Each year should show a great deal learned and great improvement in the manners and characters of my dear children. My great anxiety and desire are about my little boys. I am constantly wondering what they will be when they grow up to be men. Will they be learned, talented, good, prosperous, and an honor to their parents and country? Such is my daily prayer. We hope you think of us, and love us, and think of your dear absent brother, who is so far away on a lonely island in the Northern Sea. You must constantly remember him in your prayers, that he may be preserved in health, and be prosperous and be safely returned to us during the year."

PROVERBS FOR WOMEN.—The following proverbs in Walker's "Hints to Women on the care of Property" will be found of interest:

Never sacrifice safety to large expected returns.

Never make a loan on importunity.

Never loan a borrowing friend more than you are willing to lose if he can't pay.

Never speculate deeper than you are able to lose if you lose it all.

Never borrow money to speculate with.

Never consult a man on business who does not manage well his own.

Avoid a second mortgage for a fresh loan.

Poverty is no bar to marriage if both parties will work and save.

The gods help those that help themselves—men and women.

TO MAKE TURKISH MATS FROM BRUSSELS CARPET.—The materials necessary are tapestry Brussels and coarse wrapping twine. Cut the carpet crosswise in strips of two and a half or three inches wide, and ravel out the wool threads; be careful not to separate the clusters; set up knitting on large steel needles; take up one stitch of knitting; put one of the carpet threads on the needle, too; then put thread around the needle and knit both through the one stitch; repeat this to end of row, then knit back plain, third row same as first; knit as many and as long strips which, sewed together, will make mat of size required; then line and finish with fringes or not.

TO BOIL ONIONS.—Peel medium-sized white onions and let them stand in cold water one hour; then put them into boiling water, and boil fifteen minutes; pour out this water and put in more boiling water, and cook till soft; then pour off the water and put in a little milk; season with butter and salt, and let them cook in the milk about five minutes; thicken the gravy with a little flour and water. This way of cooking will take away the strongest taste of the onions, and make them tender outside as well as inside.

BOSTON TEA CAKE.—One well-beaten egg, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one cupful sweet milk; one teaspoonful soda, dissolved in the milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar sifted into the dry flour, two heaping cupfuls of sifted flour, one tablespoonful of butter, melted; bake in small tins.

FOR BURNS.—Strong, fresh, clear lime water, mixed with as much linseed oil as it will cut; shake the bottle before applying; wrap the burn in cotton-wadding saturated with the lotion; wet as often as it appears dry without removing cotton from burn for nine days, when new skin will probably have formed.

MOLD.—Ink can be preserved from mold by putting a clove in the bottle. A few drops of any essential oil will preserve leather from mold; and both alum and rosin will keep paste in a pure condition.

TO CLEAN SMOKY MARBLE.—Brush a paste of chloride of lime and water over the entire surface; grease spots can be removed from marble by applying a paste of crude potash and whiting in this manner.

I FEEL more and more deeply how unchristian and guilty the lives of the prosperous classes are; how little genuine sympathy and brotherly affection we have toward the mass of our fellow creatures. I see more and more distinctly that society needs a revolution such as history nowhere records. To rise above others is the spirit and soul of society in its present constitution. To help others rise, to use our superiority as a means of elevating those below, is the spirit of Christianity and humanity; and were it to remain would make a revolution more striking than any conquest has made.—*Channing.*

REPROACH not the unhappy, for the hand of God is upon them.

The Cost of War.

We have never been able to argue heartily against war on the ground of the pecuniary losses it involves. A nation's self-respect is worth more to it than money, and when the cause is a just one, or is accepted as just, or is one in which success, as in the case of a war against Turkey, must be beneficial to the world, the stimulus given to the national intellect sometimes makes up all losses. Moreover, though the wealth of this country is exaggerated by most calculators, who use market values as their data, and forget that war, a blockade, or an invasion might reduce those values one-half—look, for example, at a failure like that of Corbett and McClymont, mainly through the "shrinkage," as the Americans say, in house property—still no probable expenditure could destroy the springs of commercial energy in Great Britain. We have so much that the waste of a great war would not ruin us. It is, however, a little tiresome, a little comical, and very sad to hear, as we hear every day, that war does not much matter, as far as money is concerned, for the money expended upon it does not leave the country. It is only transferred to new hands. The State makes great contracts, and that is hard on the tax-payer; but the money goes to the contractor, and then to his workpeople, and so stops, after all, in England. It is only, say these reasoners, the sum spent abroad which is wasted, and that is never very large. The expenses for transport, cannon, clothing, wages, and in the main for food, are all paid to Englishmen. Many of our readers will disbelieve us when we say that such stuff is uttered by intelligent men, and has an appreciable effect on the desire for war; but we can assure them it is true, and true of circles where one would suppose that the first principles of political economy were more or less understood. That old and perverse confusion between the wealth of the nation and the cash or credit which represents the nation's wealth is apparently incurable, and whenever people want expenditure the confusion is used to justify it, in the teeth of logic. It is like the notion that exports ought to exceed imports—an impossibility," unless exports are given away—which is exposed about once a year, and believed for generations all the same. If Mrs. Smith buys a silk dress for £10 and burns it, Mr. Smith comprehends that the country as well as himself has lost a piece of silk, even though his £10 has been paid to the mercer; but if the War Secretary spends a million on war preparations—that is, on materials to be destroyed or employed unproductively — Smith says the contractors have the money. So has the mercer, but where is the wealth—the thing of use and value, which that money only represented? It is burnt. It may well be worth while for an adequate purpose to spend £1,000 on a wood-and-tar beacon and burn it, but when the beacon is burnt there is so much less tar and wood, and the country is the poorer, though it was all honestly paid for. The material and the labor expended are all gone into smoke, and nothing remains of them. The money does? Not a bit of it; the money which was in the taxpayers'-pocket is in the beacon-builder's pocket; and the country is neither the richer nor the poorer for the transfer; but the labor, and the wood, and the pine-juice—the things of real value, which the money only represented—are gone forever.—*The Spectator.*

Former Attempts to Assassinate Kaiser Wilhelm.

The Emperor William and his Chancellor, Prince Bismarck, have each been in imminent danger of death from the hand of assassins. In 1849, during the political ferment of that year, an unsuccessful attempt was made on the life of the Emperor (then Crown Prince), at Nieder Ingelheim, on June 12, while he was on his way to Baden to command the Prussian forces sent there to quell the revolutionary movements and restore order. In July, 1861, about six months after he had ascended the throne as King of Prussia, a desperate attempt was made to assassinate him by Oscar Becker, a Leipsic student who was possessed with the notion that King William was incompetent to promote the union of Germany. Becker was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for this misdeed. The well-known attempt on the life of Prince Bismarck took place May 7, 1866, at five in the afternoon, while he was returning from an interview with the King, and proceeding up the center avenue of Unter den Linden —the scene of the occurrence on Saturday. Blind, the would-be assassin, fired two shots at Bismarck, one of which grazed his side. Turning around, Bismarck grappled with him, but in the scuffle Blind managed to fire three more shots. One shot missed Bismarck in consequence of a quick turn, only burning his coat, another struck him right on the rib, which it is supposed bent elastically, and thus escaped injury. Bismarck held the criminal with an iron grasp, and handed him over to soldiers who were passing. Blind, who was a political enthusiast, committed suicide before he could be brought to trial.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

AN exceedingly interesting barge went up the Red River of the North a short time since, and the settlers along the banks think that if such navigation is to continue they will move, in order to prevent moving more rapidly than comfort and safety requires. The barge had on board 12,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine, 1,000 pounds of dynamite, and 14,500 pounds of Volney powder, along with a large and valuable lot of batteries, wire, water-proof fuse, and rubber tubing for blasting purposes. The people, as this boat passed along, betrayed no vulgar curiosity about the matter, and did not interfere with the boat, or offer any suggestion as to its management. They merely retreated to the back woods in a dignified manner, and respectfully waited until it passed. Happily the barge struck on no rocks during its voyage, and so Manitoba is still in its old position. The happiest residents along the Red river at that time were those who didn't know it was loaded.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THEY have captured a singing mouse in Cincinnati that "twitters like a wood bird, mimics a canary, and whines like a dog." That is pretty good for a Cincinnati mouse, but out here on West Hill, recently, a young son of Mr. J. C. Volkers, the stone mason, captured a large gray Norway rat, that sang the aria "In native worth," from the "Creation," with fine effect, and then rendered the old bass solo, "My father's half bushel" and gave for an encore, "The friar of orders gray." The rat speaks French with great fluency, and plays the zither, piano, and mouth organ like one of the old masters.—*Hawkeye.*

Our Commerce With Australia.

The growing commercial importance of Australia has not been hitherto fully appreciated in the United States. In extent these splendid possessions of the British Crown, now rapidly tending toward an independent existence, embrace an area of 3,114,479 square miles, or but little less than the total area of the United States, which is 3,603,834 square miles, including Alaska. With an estimated population in 1875 of but 2,278,614 their foreign commerce for that year amounted to $458,399,205, or more than one-third the value of the foreign commerce of the United States. During the five years ended with 1876 the average value of England's trade with Australia was $224,135,578 per annum.

These figures appear astonishing, but they are not less so than in the relative insignificance of the trade we have as yet secured with that rising Pacific Empire, less distant and more accessible to us than it is to England, and in the face of trade possibilities such as we have thus indicated it is mortifying to state that the total commerce of the United States with Australia for the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1877, amounted to but $7,361,705, and that for the five preceding years the average was only $6,479,988 per annum.

The elaborate tables, compiled from official data, which we publish in our columns, showing our commerce with Australia since its commencement in 1852, and England's commerce with those colonies for the ten years ending with 1876, should call the attention of our manufacturers and business men to the opening that exists in that direction for a practical and substantial increase of our trade relations, and especially of our export trade.

Prior to 1852 commerce between the United States and Australia scarcely existed. In that year it amounted to but $208,000. The following year it suddenly increased to $4,287,000, and from that time forward has been maintained at a rate that gives an average for the twenty-five years ended June 30, 1876, of $4,551,408 per annum. For the last ten years of that period the average was $5,402,439, and for the last five years it was, as we have already stated, $6,479,988 per annum.

While these figures show a steady increase they are utterly unsatisfactory when compared with the magnitude of the lucrative commerce England has with Australia, and which is now largely transacted by means of correspondence carried across our territory as the shortest route to reach her distant Pacific colonies. During the five years ending with 1876 her commerce with Australia has averaged $98.36 *per capita* per annum of the population of those colonies, while our commerce with them for the same period has amounted to an average of but $2.84 *per capita* per annum. England's exports thither have been $42.26 *per capita*, while ours have been but $1.61 *per capita*; and her imports, $56.10 *per capita*, while ours have been but $1.23 *per capita*.

With a people similar in their habits and wants to our own, who are now sustaining and requiring so large a foreign commerce, and with relation to whom we occupy a more favorable position as to practicability of access than England does, it is evident we should have a much more important trade, and nothing but the continuance of unwise legislation, the want of adequate means of steam communication or lack of enterprise can stand in the way of an early and profitable development of our commerce in that quarter.

It is a notable fact that ninety-seven per cent. of our commerce last year with Australia was carried on through only three ports of the United States, New York having fifty-six per cent., Boston twenty-one per cent. and San Francisco twenty per cent.

The proportion carried in American vessels was fifty-two per cent. and in foreign vessels forty-eight per cent.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A HORSE'S SENSE OF SMELL.—An African pony, unlike Job's war horse, "smelleth" not "the battle afar off," but he will smell a poisonous snake at a sufficient distance to avoid him.

An English gentleman was leading his pony one day in South Africa, when he saw his Kaffir servant suddenly jump on one side. Knowing that it was a snake that had alarmed him, the gentleman dropped his reins and went forward to kill it. It was a puff adder, the reptile which, it is thought, Cleopatra used to commit suicide. Killing it with a stone, he examined its glands and found them filled with poison.

On returning to the pony and advancing his hand to take the reins, the horse shied back in great alarm. For several minutes he would not allow his master to approach. Some of the odor of the adder had attached itself to the gentleman's hands, and the cautious animal, being warned by his sense of smell, was afraid that there was danger even in his master's touch.

The horse's nose is, as every boy who has trained a colt knows, one of his means of gaining knowledge. If a horse is afraid of an object, the best way to remove his fear is to let him smell of it.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—Not many other distinctions belong to Stratford-on-Avon besides its sovereign honor of being Shakespeare's birth-place and home, which, indeed, is distinction enough and to spare. "I am sure, sir," said a worthy inhabitant, who was showing us something or other supposed to be of Shakespearean interest, "I am sure, sir, we ought to be very much obliged to Mr. Shakespeare for being born here, for I don't know what we would have done without him." The trade of the place may be described as Shakespeare, and we believe it is not a bad business. The entire town might not inaptly put up above it a gigantic signboard inscribed with the single name of that supreme article of commerce. No town in the Middle Ages ever turned its saint to better account. Nowhere and never have relics been more zealously sought after and treasured up. To think what a single shoe of the hero would now fetch, if only devouring time had spared one; or a doublet—who shall calculate the present market price of a Shakesperean doublet? —*Fraser's Magazine.*

A GENTLEMAN, who could not waltz, offered a young lady a hundred dollars if she'd let him hug her as much as the man did who had just waltzed with her! It was a good offer, and showed that money was no object to him, but they put him out of the house so hard that his eye was quite black.

TRUTH lies at the bottom of a well, but milkmen never find any in the bucket.

The Aurophone.

Parties who have personally inspected and listened to the "talking machine" will recall the metallic hoarseness of tones as well as a slight falling off in the volume of its utterances. Many attribute this to the use of a tin trumpet in delivering the sound, and experiments have since shown this supposition to have been correct. Long ago Mr. Edison had realized the necessity of utilizing some other and less defective medium, more sensitive and less resonant in material and construction. After many failures he succeeded in supplying this want by constructing a delivery horn out of a new substance, compounded mainly of caoutchouc, gelatine and the sensitive carbon which enters so largely into Mr. Edison's manufactures. A modification was also made on its shape and construction, more especially adapting it to the needed purposes. Upon the very first time it was found to be almost perfect in action, repeating the voice with such absolute fidelity in tone and inflection as to actually startle the experimenters themselves. Upon the subsequent day, while again testing its merits, the tube portion of the trumpets accidentally became twisted, when the ever-watchful ear of the inventor at once directed an increase of volume sound. His attention was at once directed to the economy of the convolution of the human ear, and the problem presented itself as to whether they do not embody a mechanical principle. It was not long before this secret yielded itself to the prying search of the wonderful inventor, who discovered that by curling the neck or pipe of the trumpet in a peculiar way, and by adding to its convolutions, the faintest sound-wave could be made to recall itself through the medium of the diaphragm, upon the receptive plate or matrix, as deeply as the loudest tone uttered under ordinary conditions. In short, he succeeded in demonstrating the fact absolutely that by means of proper mechanical arrangements the volume of sound capable of being emitted by the phonograph was actually limitless, and entirely independent of the application of steam, air, valves, or any extraneous force.

Impressed with the value of both these discoveries, it was natural in Mr. Edison to set about combining the two, a result he accomplished with little difficulty, the operation of which is to be witnessed at his laboratory in Menlo Park, and which he has named the "Aurophone."

The new invention of Edison's is briefly described as follows: In the ceiling of his private office, concealed from view, with the exception of a small, ear-shaped tunnel, of dark color, he has fitted between the rafters and the floor above one of his double-recording and speaking-machines. In the room above a portion of the machine rises through the floor, and attached to it is a small wooden box, said to contain the coils of the pipe of the trumpet, the bell or mouth of which opens through one side, and is made of the new substance discovered by Mr. Edison, and is alluded to elsewhere. With the exception of the box, all other portions of the machine are open to inspection. Every word uttered in the room below is repeated in the room above, with about treble or quadruple the volume of sound (although it can be arranged in vast excess of this), while at the same time it is being recorded on the matrix plate for future reference and preservation through the electrotyping process. The effect produced by the aurophone is not only comically wierd, but in many ways alarming. Sending an assistant to the room below to test its capacity for catching whispers, the orator, directed by Mr. Edison, bent down his ear to the little box only to be deafened by the inquiry: "What do you think of the aurophone?" shouted in tones that almost made the house rock, followed by a laugh so mockingly hideous and unearthly as to make the blood curdle with horror. This we soon discovered to be one of the popular jokes incidental to an introduction to the aurophone, always hugely enjoyed by the inventor and his attaches. Subsequent experiments proved the exquisite sensitiveness of the machine. The faintest whisper, the ticking of a clock, the rolling of a lead-pencil over the desk, the tearing a small piece of newspaper, a sigh, a tune hummed in the lowest register—all were successfully delivered in the room above in exaggerated volume. At night, when the quiet is more profound, Mr. Edison informed us that he could plainly hear the purring of his cat in the office below.

The effects to be produced by the introduction of the aurophone will be wonderful. When all walls have ears, literally, what is to become of our confidence? With the spy ever in wait for us, not only to repeat them, but to also manufacture their indisputable proof for transmission and preservation, what are we to do? Will society become thoroughly honest, virtuous, and good? or will it be torn asunder by dissension and relegated to savagery? When a man's sins are popping up in judgment at all times and places; when a man is forced to go through the world with a window, as it were, in his bosom, will it longer be a pleasant or even an endurable place to live in? And yet to face this actual contingency we are brought by Mr. Edison and his new aurophone.—*N. Y. Star.*

England's Rightful King.

It is a curious fact, and one that is not generally known, that King Victor Emmanuel was, by the strict law of succession, the rightful King of England. He was descended in a direct line from Charles I. The youngest daughter of that unhappy monarch, the Princess Henrietta Maria, married Gaston d'Orleans, the brother of Louis XIV. She died, leaving two daughters. The eldest became Queen of Spain, and died childless. The younger married the heir to the House of Savoy, and was the ancestress of the late King of Italy. After the revolution of 1688, when the right to succession to the British throne was settled by act of Parliament, the House of Savoy was excluded on account of the Catholic religion professed by its members. The House of Hanover, of which Queen Victoria is the representative, was several removes further from the direct succession, deriving, as it did, its claims from James I., through Queen Elizabeth of Bohemia, and her daughter, the Electress Sophia. A striking commentary on the consequences of human actions is afforded by this story of a royal inheritance. When Charles I. espoused a Catholic Princess he could scarcely have imagined that by this act he was excluding his direct descendants from the throne of their fathers; and still less could his Queen have foreseen that any descendant of her favorite child, so carefully trained by her in the tenets of her own religion, should ever overthrow the temporal power of the Pope, and be himself installed upon the throne.—*Boston Pilot.*

The Chess Fiend.

The game of chess is in itself a harmless and protracted pastime. The exact date of its inception is not known, but it is popularly supposed to have originated at the siege of Troy. The assailants of the place, finding the time hanging heavy on their hands, began playing chess, and thus whiled away their stay.

The reader will observe that there is a mystic significance in this proceeding. In the first place, the Greeks showed their apt intelligence in selecting for plays a game to which there was no end. To this circumstance is to be attributed the fact that the siege lasted ten years. It showed, besides, a vast amount of patience, and, finally, an evident disposition to transfer their sanguinary combat from the field to the chess board. The man who invented the game probably did so with good intentions. His aim was, doubtless, to benefit humanity, and he took a harmless method in its pursuits. Whatever his intentions, he is expiating his error now. For a comprehensible Equity holds him personally responsible for all the wrongs committed by reason of it.

The game of chess is a very simple affair. There is a board of sixty-four squares. There are twenty-four pieces, having sundry methods of movement. All of these are plain enough, except that of the knight, which is abnormally erratic. It is presumable that at first the knight moved rationally, but that some chess fiend, eager to "simplify" the game, devised the present movement. If so, there can be no other consolation than the consciousness that he has met his just fate.

Two men meet to play a game of chess. After sundry delays and many grave forebodings they begin the contest, and soon clear the board of pawns (as the mere supernumary pieces are called.) A fierce contest rages with the remaining pieces. False moves are taken and not noticed. The king is "checkmated" without avail, and both parties, in blissful ignorance of the game, become intensely interested. As a matter of course, the number of pieces slowly decreases, till at last one of them cries "Check," and, in violation of every precedent, exclaims, "I take your king." The absurdity and utter frivolity of this remark lies in the fact that when the "king" is put in a position from which he cannot move, the game is perforce closed in favor of the checkmating party.

The sequel to this is strange.

The two players, who have devoted four hours to this game, go abroad and proclaim that they have been enjoying themselves. This statement usually provokes a ripple of unconcealed distrust. But the fiends believe it, and all is well.

Once in a while the fiend goes in quest of other fiends, and they resolve themselves into a club. The object of this is to enable them to pay dues and to give the games an official turn. Much stress is laid on the brain power requisite in the game, when, as a matter of fact (unless in the case of experts), very little is needed. We know that we shall be accused of hostility to the venerable Trojan pastime. Flippant scoffers will say that opposition like this arises from having lost a game. This is a superficial view of the matter, and should not prevail. It is to be hoped that the chess fiend will lose courage, and withdraw to the ease and solace of the retired state. Otherwise society will rise in its might and consign him for a time to that position, but by methods apt and speedy when they are sought to be overcome.—*Puck.*

Inscriptions on Egyptian Tombs.

At the entrance of one of the tombs at El Kab, in Upper Egypt, the stone wall speaks as follows of the Egyptian buried within:

"He loved his father and brother, and honored his mother. He never entered his house with an angry heart. He never favored the nobleman above the simple."

Of another Egyptian, also buried at El Kab, more than four thousand years ago, the rock says, speaking in the person of the deceased:

"On earth I was a prudent and wise man, and my soul ever loved God. If I was a brother to the noble, I was a father to the poor, and never scattered hatred among men."

On the rocky wall of another tomb the inmate thus addresses those who enter it:

"I will tell you, O ye that live after me, how it was with me during my life. I was not haughty, neither did I curse, neither did I revile, neither did I love to quarrel with my neighbor. I never withstood the poor and the oppressed, but always sought by word and deed for reconciliation."

The inscription on the statue of one of the priests of the Egyptian Pallas, at Sais, who lived at the unhappy time when Cambysis undertook his military expedition against Egypt, begins in the same way with the words:

"I honored my father, and respected my mother, and loved my brother. I provided burial for those that died and were not laid in the earth, and supported the children who were born. I founded houses for them, and filled them with good deeds, as a father dealeth by his own children. For, behold! it was an evil time in Sais, when the great disaster passed over Egypt."

The following touching confession, inscribed on the side wall of the famous vavlt at Beni Hassan, does more honor to the provincial governor, whom it commemorates, than the list of his warlike traits, which the same stone records:

"I will relate what I have done. I was full of goodness, and my love was boundless. Never did I oppress the poor man's child, never did I offend the widow. I left the fisherman undisturbed, and the shepherd in quiet. Never did I burthen a man with forced labor. There was no famine in my day, and the bread never failed, for I planted the fields of my domain, from north to south to its utmost boundaries, that I might distribute food to its dwellers, and that none might go unfed. I aided the widow as I did the matron, and when I gave away, I never preferred the man of high standing to the humble."—*Sunday Afternoon.*

REMEMBER you are at the door of eternity and have other work to do than to trifle away precious time; as our life is a passage to eternity, so it ought to be a meditation of eternity, and a preparation for eternity. We are now sowing for eternity; and "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."—*Dr. H. Bonar.*

THE cause of dead bodies rising to the surface of the water is, because of the body becoming lighter than the water from the generation of the gas as putrefaction proceeds.

WHEN a tramp arrives at Dallas, Texas, he is taken in charge and put to work on a farm which the city has bought for that purpose.

Mr. Jones Declines an Office Worth Only $10,000 a Year.

That any one should decline an office worth $10,000 a year, especially in such dull times as these, can not but excite surprise. How many highly competent men would be gladdened by the offer of even one-quarter the salary? This, indeed, is the first time in memory that such a berth has been declined in New York, and the fact that George Jones can not afford to sell his time for $10,000 a year shows how much money he is making in journalism. Thirty years ago Jones was glad to earn one-tenth of that sum. He was then living in Albany, and was an agent for Moses Y. Beach, who published the *Sun* and carried on a small banking, or rather note-shaving, concern. Beach was the only man that united financial and editorial life, and no doubt Jones learned from his example that no man can excel in two things at the same time. Hence he declines the Police Commissionership and $10,000 a year. Beach made money, but he would have made more had he devoted himself to the *Sun*. He might have built up a very profitable paper, but he left it in a bad shape, and his sons, soon after his death, sold the entire establishment.

George Jones is now past sixty, but has a well preserved countenance, whose caustic expression combines with that indication of an iron will so easily read in his features. He is a master of the business, and acts on his own judgment with rapid decision and with entire self-consciousness. He is the oldest man in his department in the city, and the *Times* is the only journal which has never had but one publisher. Jones aided to make the original plans and superintended the issue of the first sheet. He watched anxiously the struggles of the early effort, and saw the capital steadily consumed by daily loss until it was all spent, but he also saw that turn of success which rewarded enterprise, and has since then yielded an immense return of wealth.

The *Times* as a scheme was devised in Albany, and is the only New York paper that ever had such an origin. Jones was then an agent, while Henry J. Raymond was there as a member of the Legislature. The latter had, during the previous six years, edited the *Courier and Enquirer* for Webb, whom he disliked intensely, but necessity held him to the post. Raymond, like most of the young Whigs, saw that the anti-slavery element in this party must succeed, while Webb adhered to the pro-slavery element. Raymond was a follower of Seward, and when he was elected to the Assembly, he often sent down from Albany Free Soil editorials, which Webb suppressed. This led to his determination to start a paper which should be under no control but his own, a fact which explains the provision in the original contract that "the entire editorial charge shall be under the sole care of Henry J. Raymond." This agreement was maintained during all those variations which characterized the latter. Jones often disapproved of Raymond's theories, nevertheless there was no interference. As a publisher, Jones has proved himself a clear-headed and far-seeing man, with a degree of stern severity such as perhaps is necessary in his position. He has managed this specialty for nearly twenty-seven years. During the first six years of its existence the *Times* thrice moved its office, but since 1857 it has held its present location, having been in longer use of its printing house than any daily in the city. This shows what incessant changes occur in the world of journalism. Jones is now next to Bennett, the richest of our journalists, being estimated at $600,000. No wonder he can not afford to accept an office worth only $10,000 a year. The time he would lose would be worth twice that sum. Jones has been a most remarkable Atlantic voyager in his profession, having made twenty-five trips across that ocean. It is doubtful whether Bennett has much exceeded this marine experience, though his was begun at an earlier age; the latter indeed was hardly ten when his mother took him to Europe, and since then, as the poet says, he has been:

"One foot on land and one on sea,
To one thing constant never."

—*Cor. of the Cincinnati Gazette.*

AN APPARITION DISCOVERED.—The mysterious apparition which recently made its appearance upon the track of the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad near Olivet, and which created such a remarkable sensation, as reported in the *Times*, has turned out to be a "big scare," produced by the cunning ingenuity of an artist in Olivet, who, perching himself on the limb of a large beach tree, about fifty feet above the ground, threw the spectre, with some kind of an optical instrument, upon the track, or in any other direction which he desired. On one occasion the ghost was seen to vanish suddenly in a large wood pile near the track, and a large number of men living in the neighborhood, who witnessed the disappearance, at once commenced removing the wood, handling it all over stick by stick, and after having finished the job they were as much in darkness as before. Two or three days after the raid upon the wood pile, Assistant Roadmaster Bollens, with a gang of frightened workmen, passed along the "haunted ground," when Mr. Bollens accidentally looked up to the tree in which the Olivet artist was perched, and at once discovered the handsome "trick," much to the gratification and relief of the superstitious Irishmen, who had been unwilling to work through fear of the dreaded and mysterious apparition. Thus endeth the latest "ghost story."—*Chicago Times.*

OUR TEMPORAL HOME.—This little life-boat of an earth, with its noisy crew of mankind, and all their troubled history, will one day have vanished; faded like a cloud-speck from the azure of the All! What then is man? He endures but for an hour, and is crushed before the moth. Yet in the being and in the working of a faithful man is there already (as all faith, from the beginning, gives assurance) a something that pertains not to this death-element of Time; that triumphs over Time, and *is*, and will be, when time shall be no more.—*Thomas Carlyle.*

AT St. Petersburg I had a coachman—a most respectable man. Once a month he used to make his appearance in my lodgings, fall upon his knees before me and say something. I would nod. He would then withdraw, go and get drunk for three days and nights, and then reappear, kiss my hand and resume his duties as coachman. Had I not permitted this safety-valve he would have got drunk while driving me and upset me.—*Letter from Russia.*

THE difference between riding a horse and riding a hobby consists in this, that one can get off a horse at any time, but once on a hobby a man can never get off.

A Visit to the Boot and Shoe Factories of Lynn.

Nowhere in the whole of New England has machinery asserted its superiority over manual labor to such a startling extent as in this city of Lynn, to-day the greatest shoe manufacturing place in the world. There is hardly in the entire range of boot and shoe making, with its numerous details, a single thing to be done but a machine stands ready to do it, so that in some factories which I have visited to-day nothing remains for human hands to do but to put the strings in the ladies' or misses' shoes. Is it a wonder, then, that Europeans begin to believe, not so much in American shoes, but in American shoe machinery, which they now purchase as fast as they hear of the new inventions, take them to their respective localities and produce what they call an American shoe? Only last week a steamer left Boston with no less than fifty of these machines, most of which are manufactured in the State of Massachusetts. To give an idea of the practical work accomplished by this machinery I merely need to state the fact that in 1855 there were 30,000 more shoemakers in Massachusetts than there are to-day, and yet the value of the products of the various factories is $71,000,000 greater per annum to-day than it was then. There are machines for sewing, siding, lasting, heeling, pegging, buffing, riveting, crimping, edge setting, eyeletting, blacking and other minutiæ of the shoemaking business, and no less than seventeen different inventions are now actually required for any large boot and shoe factory. At some of the industrial exhibitions your readers may have here and there noticed one or two of these machines, but it is only in a place like Lynn, where they are all working at their highest speed, and where the work of the one rapidly follows that of another, that a man stands amazed at Yankee ingenuity. To think that one woman alone, working ten hours a day, can, with the eyeletting machine, for instance, put holes in 1,440 pairs of shoes in a single day seems almost incredible; and yet I saw a very intelligent looking young woman engaged in that identical work this morning without any apparent exertion on her part. I asked her, while she was running the uppers of some very fine material through the machine, whether she could not work a little slower, so that I might watch the progress of the little metal rings that fasten themselves so rapidly into the holes, but she smiled and said that the machine left her no option and drove her work along. It was like the ticking of a clock, as rapid and as systematic, and all she had to do was to guide the upper. When it is remembered that there are twenty-six different patents on the eyeletting machine alone, and that this machine is not by any means the most important helpmate for the shoemakers, it will readily be understood that there are no less than seven hundred different modifications of the various articles of machinery required for a well organized American shoe factory.

And in this connection let me call the attention of your lady readers to the fact that, while they have contributed no donbt to enrich the Howes and Singers of the past for the sewing machines, the shoe manufacturers of New England are enriching another man. The McKay sewing machine for boot and shoe makers—itself a costly machine—gets a royalty of from one to two cents on each pair of boots, and while in the State of Massachusetts alone about ninety million pairs are made in a single year, the income from this sewing machine surpasses anything that has ever preceded it. This machine has only been in use since 1871. The most ingenious of all the machines, however, is the heeling machine, which takes the heel in its rough state, fastens it to the boot and trims it in less time than it takes to write these few lines descriptive of its operation.

While, as I have stated, eighty-five per cent. of all the boots and shoes manufactured are made by machinery, it must be added, after more minute investigation, that ninety-seven per cent. of the labor on all manufactured leather is done by machinery, and the result is that the export of sole leather especially is largely on the increase. True, on looking at the export figures, as obtained at the custom houses of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia for 1877, they only show $6,016,373 for that year, against $8,394,580 for 1876, but it must be borne in mind that, owing to a decline in prices, we actually exported more sides of leather last year than the previous year. In addition to this I am informed that since 1875 the entire business of exporting leather has changed in character. During that year and previously quite a number of American houses consigned leather to foreign countries and took their chances. To-day positive orders, even by cable, are continually received from England, and the business is steadily on the increase. It is not many years ago, I am told, that the imports of hides to this country were greater than the production, and foreign prices then ruled the American market. Now the entire business is reversed and we export hides to Liverpool, London, Havre, Antwerp, Genoa and Hamburg, but only those hides which are taken from the heaviest grade of cattle. The hides which are yet being imported are light, while we export the heavy qualities. So far as the hide and sole leather business is concerned in relation to exports there has been a change of seventy-five per cent. for the better, and this estimate is given to me by a gentleman who stands at the head of the New England hide and leather trade. He assured me that some Boston houses are in almost daily telegraphic receipt of orders from England for sole leather, which we can now tan here five to six cents per pound cheaper than in Europe. I had the curiosity of asking Mr. W. E. Plummer, a gentleman who has taken great interest in gathering statistics on the leather trade, if he could tell me the amount of cattle slaughtered in the United States per annum, and he readily gave me the figure of 7,500,000, which he said was a pretty close calculation, judging by the number of domestic hides that came into market during the year. It is, however, not only sole leather which is being exported. There are two firms in Boston exporting almost the entire product of their grain leather, and it was only recently that a gentleman from Buenos Ayres came there to purchase stock because he liked the boots and shoes so much that were sold in South America by Englishmen, who had made up the goods in England from American stock. —*N. Y. Herald.*

UNCLE JASON asked Spikes one day, "Wat dat enjuneer mean by say dat I'se done 'most sprout into an anjul?" "Don't ask me," said Spikes, "ask him." It was subsequently inferred that he had done so, as he went around the mill muttering: "Dat no sign of an anjul kase a man's ears look like wings."

Life in Cuba.

Our first evening in Havana was spent in a visit to the celebrated Casino Espanol, to which, through the kindness of our Cuban friend, Mr. Luis Begueria, we received an invitation. This club is the oldest and most important of the Western Hemisphere. A membership is looked upon as a great honor, as many of the greatest political movements of the Cuba originate within this body. The club-rooms are very extensive, consisting of immense rooms for social or political gatherings, a large library, reading, billiard, and card-rooms, gymnasium, lunch-rooms, and lastly, a room, the smallest of all, set apart as a place of instruction for the young sons of members. Our party was gracefully and handsomely received by the Secretary of the club, and, after a stroll through the various rooms, we were treated to a lunch in one of the large salons. Signor Begueria is connected with the leading journal of the city (the *Diario de la Marina*), and to his untiring attentions our party owe the most of their pleasure in Havana.

A peculiarity of the Cuban bed is the lack of a mattress, a substitute for which is a piece of linen duck stretched across the frame-work, or a woven wire mattress with a thin blanket to prevent the iron from pinching or scratching. Notwithstanding this loss, we managed to gain a good night's rest, and were ready for a jaunt next morning. The officials of our party went to pay their respects to the Captain General, while the remainder visited a sugar plantation conducted in Cuban fashion. The horrors of slavery were brought before us, as we beheld men and women, coolies and Africans, laboring in the field. Many of them were in shackles. An old negro wench, too feeble for field work, had charge of the nursery, where some forty little naked babies were being raised for a life of toil. Some of our ladies were so disgusted with the looks of pure sugar tramped over with the dirty feet of coolies and black with flies, that they vowed never to taste the stuff again. Before the day was done they had all forgotten the resolution, and seemed to enjoy the sweets of the table with the same relish.

Mr. Lawton, an American merchant residing in Cuba, gave us a cordial invitation to visit his home in the pretty suburban town of Marianao, some eight miles out of Havana. A short ride on the train brought us to the station, and one might easily have imagined oneself in the ancient city of Pompeii modernized and improved. The houses are all of one story, with large porticos on the street. They are built of brick, plastered and painted in high colors, flat roofs with white railings around the top, and large open windows, protected with iron bars or fancy iron frames, the invariable rule of the country. Long avenues of thick foliaged Mexican laurels furnish a dense shady drive through the place. The residence of Mr. Lawton is arranged in the form of the letter E, as are most of the houses there. A large parlor opens directly on the portico, immediately in rear of which is a broad piazza, blinded, but overlooking a courtyard filled with flowers, which serves as a dining-room. In the wings of the building are a series of sleeping-rooms, all opening into each other, and also into the courtyard. The ceilings are all very high, and arranged expressly for coolness. Mrs. Lawton, a most charming lady, formerly from New York, received us with true American hospitality, seeming as happy to meet us as if we had known her always. Through her kindness our ladies received many advantages, and we all began to realize how strong the tie of country becomes when separated from the fatherland. God bless her warm and generous heart! May life spent so far from home be brightened by many a friendly visit from her countrymen.

A stroll through the crowded parks and a drive through the brilliantly illuminated streets occupied our evening. Next day our gentlemen went on a shopping excursion, to which the ladies were not invited. It would be easy to imagine they returned laden with boxes of cigars for themselves and all their particular friends, you know, at home, taking good care to caution their devoted wives before they started out not to indulge too freely in laces and fancy articles; they were simply extravagances that could be done without. Cigars will last so long and be so useful, while laces soon go off in smoke and are forgotten. —*Correspondent of Inter-Ocean.*

BEAUFORT, S. C., correspondence Savannah *News*: Before the war Beaufort was the summer residence of the planters of the adjoining sea islands. At the fall of Port Royal in 1861 the town was abandoned by its inhabitants to the mercy of the invading foe. Shortly after this the United States Government levied a "direct tax act" upon all the States, and the property of the inhabitants was sold under its operations, which was, in fact, nothing more than a virtual confiscation. The whole town of Beaufort and parish of St. Helena were put up and sold at public outcry while the rightful owners of the land and houses were away serving in the Confederate army. Of course they could not be present at the sale, and thus their loved homesteads and broad acres passed into the merciless hands of those who bought them for a mere song. A large number of the handsomest and most imposing family mansions in Beaufort are still held by the Federal authorities, while their rightful owners are homeless exiles.

A SIGN on a house on Croghan street informs the public that washing is done there, and it was quite natural that a mechanic working near by should take a bundle under his arm and call there and ask of the boy on the step: "Bub, is the washwoman in?" "No, sir!" was the prompt reply—"there's no washwoman here at all!" "But that sign says washing done here," remarked the man. "Spose it does?" remarked the boy, in a higher key—"spose it does? A lady may become the victim of unfortunate circumstances to such an extent that she is willing to wash and iron shirts and sheets, but that doesn't make a washwoman of her, does it?" "I thought it did," said the man. "Hump! If you draw a buggy down to the shop to be repaired, does that make a horse of you?" The man was silently turning away when the boy added: "If you want to find the lady of unfortunate circumstances, go round to the side door, but the washwoman isn't at home."—*Free Press.*

IN 1326 a grand chivalric meeting was held at the magnificent castle of Kenilworth, when one hundred knights of high distinction, English and foreign, with the same number of ladies, were present, and at this festival, it is said, silks were worn for the first time in England.

A Strange Meteorite Falls Near Battle Creek.

A singular optical phenomenon was discovered about two weeks ago, upon the farm of Jeremiah Brown, in the Township of Emmett, just south of Battle Creek, which could not be explained at the time, but is now believed to have been caused by the appearance and fall of a brilliant meteor. A workman on the farm, while engaged in plowing one afternoon, was startled by a sudden flash of light, apparently only a few rods in front of him. The light was almost of a dazzling brilliancy, although it was seen in the daytime when the sun was only partially obscured by clouds. It was at first supposed to be a peculiar kind of lightning, bnt as there was no storm in progress at the time, and the flash was followed by no audible report, this explanation was unsatisfactory, and the phenomenon was regarded as a mystery until a few days since, when the locality was examined and some singular looking specimens were found scattered upon the ground which resembled charcoal and are believed to be of meteoric origin. This belief is strengthened from the fact that an offensive odor, like the fumes of brimstone, was diffused through the atmosphere soon after the flash was seen, and also that the pieces found are wholly unlike any terrestrial substance known in the vicinity. They are black on the inside and of little weight and density, resembling cinders from a body which has been subjected to intense heat. The outside is covered with a thin glossy coating, probably formed by the melting of the outer surface in consequence of friction while passing with great velocity through the atmosphere. All the pieces found were of small size and were distributed over a surface of considerable extent. They are probably only the fragments of a large meteorite, which doubtless produced the mysterious light, and fell somewhere in that vicinity, burying itself deep in the ground. Some of the curious specimens have been secured for examination by Arthur K. Bartle, an astronomical student of Battle Creek, who intends to send them to Michigan University for chemical analysis.

Victims of Sensationalism.

That in a single month at least fifteen boys have run away from comfortable homes in different parts of the country to seek adventures is a pretty serious fact That nearly all these boys have prefaced their flight by robbing their parents is a very serious fact. Yet these are only the first fruits from the evil seed that is being scattered daily and weekly all over the country in flashy dime novels and flashier illustrated story papers. The three Brooklyn lads who ran away a while ago, one of them stealing $125 from his father, had had their heads turned by these publications. So had the four hopeful Illinois lads, the oldest not 17, who, in a letter left for their parents, announced that they had gone to Kansas to "scalp Indians;" so had the two Iowa boys who stole away down the river in a skiff, perhaps with the purpose of rivaling or surpassing the exploits of the "Boy Pirate;" so had the interesting Oconomowac youth, aged 14, who stole enough money to buy four revolvers, and then left his pleasant Wisconsin home to become a "Texan ranger." These are only average sample cases, not the worst by any means. In several recent instances, pricked on by an ambition to equal the brilliant feats of the "Boy Burglar," school children hardly in their teens have set up as housebreakers; in at least one instance, at St. Louis, they have turned their attention to highway robbery. We repeat, this is a serious condition of things; and it is becoming more serious all the while, because the infection of these poisonous publications is steadily spreading. It is high time for parents to be inquiring whether there is not some effectual means of checking it. —*New York Sun.*

Tweed and Life Insurance.

It is a rare thing to see a life insurance succeed in any contest with a policy holder. Hence the recent decision with regard to the Tweed case has special interest. Almost the only institution that Tweed could not cheat was the Knickerbocker Company, on which a policy had been taken out, and the installments had almost been paid up. The money for this purpose was stolen from the city, and the policy, like most of Tweed's stolen property, became worthless. The thief little imagined that his flight canceled the contract. Hence the company declines to pay the $10,000 for which Tweed's life was insured, and is sustained by the court. The daughters need this money very much, and hence the decision is a severe disappointment. Ten years ago the family was rioting in luxury, but at present they are said to be in distress. Mrs. Tweed is a woman of strong determination, and may open a boarding house. Her daughter, Mrs. Maginnis, who was marriedin such grandeur a few years ago in the most fashionable church in this city, has seen sad reverses. Her wedding presents, bestowed by various members of the ring, were valued at $75,000. It is said that they have long since gone to the pawnbrokers, and it has been remarked that the next thing will be that the woman will be taking in washing. Better do that than be rigged up in stolen finery. These things make one believe that there is a retributive Providence. Even Byron exclaimed, "It is an odd world, but the watch has its mainspring after all." He also expresses the same idea in other words: "There goes Nemesis. It is always thus in the long run. Time the avenger."—*Correspondence of Cincinnati Gazette.*

THREE little girls from six to eight years of age, up at Manville, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, wandered into the woods last week and got lost. Night came on, and the little ones finally, at about midnight, ran upon a haystack in a clearing. They pulled out some of the hay and made a hole big enough to crawl into, when, to their horror, several large wolves came howling about them and snapping their jaws in anticipation of the human feast before them. The children cried and screamed in their terror as the wolves came nearer and nearer. Finally the oldest of the children, while on her knees praying for herself and little sisters, happening to remember that fire would frighten away wild animals, remembered also that she had a few matches in her pocket. In a moment she pushed the children out from the stack and struck a match and set fire to the dry hay. The effect was magical. In an instant the flames shot upward, the wolves ran off in a rage of disappointment, and soon after, as the little ones were warming the chilled blood in their veins, their friends came to their rescue, attracted thither by the light from the burning haystack.—*Milwaukee Times.*

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BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS,
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Ornamental and for the Table—925 fine, warranted to retain its beautiful whiteness and not change to a greyish shade, like coin quality of Silver Forks and spoons.
JEWELRY.—My selection is one of the rarest and most valuable in the State, in Diamond Sets, Stone Cameo, Amethyst, Coral and Solid Gold Sets.
RINGS.—An endless variety of every description from plain Solid Gold to the most elegant Diamond Settings.
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WATCHES.—Chronometers, Chronographs (quarter and one fifth second) for timing horses, fine English and Swiss watches, American watches from the best manufactories, which I will foward to any part of the country at factory prices.
CLOCKS.—From the plainest to the finest French pendules.
DEALERS in these articles from the interior will be allowed a liberal discount.
Orders Promptly Filled.
Chronometers, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the best of workmen and warranted.
My customers enjoy this advantage, I purchase my goods for cash from the factories and sell them cheaper than any other dealer here.
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CASTINGS FOR MACHINERY,
Cutlery, in Every Style,
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Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass, Etc., Etc.
The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly invited to his stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.
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WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. mh21-y

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"THE EVER READY AND NEVER OUT OF ORDER"
HOMESTEAD LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE.
$20. For Domestic Use,
With Table and Fixtures Complete, Reduced to Only $20.
A perfect and unequaled, large, strong and durable Machine, constructed elegant and solid, from the best material with mathematical precision, for constant family use or manufacturing purposes. Always ready at a moment's notice to do its day's work, never out of order, and will last a generation with moderate care; easy to understand and manage; light, smooth and swift running, like the well-regulated movement of a fine watch; Simple, Compact, Efficient and Reliable, with all the valuable improvements to be found in the highest priced Machines, warranted to do the same work, the same way, and as rapid and smooth as a $75 Machine. An acknowledged triumph of ingenious mechanical skill, essentially the working woman's friend, and far in advance of all ordinary Machines, for absolute Strength, Reliability, and general usefulness; will Hem, Fell, Tuck, Seam, Quilt, Bind, Braid, Cord, Gather, Ruffle Shirt, Plait, Fold, Scallop, Roll, Embroider, Run up Breadths, etc., with wonderful rapidity, neatness and ease, sews the strongest lasting stitch equally fine and smooth through all kinds of goods, from cambric to several thicknesses of broadcloth or leather, with fine or coarse cotton, linen, silk or twine. Gives perfect satisfaction. Will earn its cost several times over in a season in the work it does, or make a good living for any man or woman who desires to use it for time purpose; works so faithful and easy the servants or children can use it without damage. Price of Machine with light table, fully equipped for family use, $20. HALF CASE, COVER, SIDE DRAWERS AND CABINET STYLES each at correspondingly low rates. State delivery guaranteed, free from damage. Explanatory pamphlets illustrated with engravings of the several styles of Machines, reference, variety of sewing, etc., mailed free. Confidential terms with liberal inducements to enterprising Clergymen, Teachers, Business Men, Traveling or Local Agents, etc., who desire exclusive Agencies, furnished on application. Address, John H. Kendall & Co., 421 Broadway, N. Y.
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DOUBLE-LOCK, SELF-SUPPORTING
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CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER!
Each panel is separate and simply slips into another, and when put together can be drawn off bodily by hitching to the end of it.
It Cannot be Blown Over by the Wind
Or pushed over by Live Stock. It can be made any height or length of panels to suit. It is very easily put together and taken apart, as it looks itself, and two men and teams will take down, remove and put up again—anywhere within a mile—two miles of it in a day.
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Green, Java, Mocha, Costa Rica and Rio--Ground, Thomas & Bidwell's Java, Folger's and Guitard's "Cafe de Gourmand."

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Whittaker's Star Hams, the best in the Market. For Sale by the Single Ham or by the Tierce.

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Orders from Druggists promptly filled by

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Richard Reynolds: Dear Sir:—I can recommend the "California Pile Remedy" as a sure cure for piles. I have doctored for five years with physicians, and received more comfort from one application of the "California Pile Remedy" than all the medicine I ever used. I have been afflicted for fifteen years.

H. H. BRIGGS.

KNIGHTS LANDING, May 29, '78.

Mr. Richard Reynolds:—It is with pleasure that I can recommend your Pile Remedy to all who are afflicted with that disease. I have been afflicted with the piles for five years, and have been restored to perfect health by the use of your Remedy.

BUTLER GWINN.

KNIGHTS LANDING, May 29, '78.

Richard Reynolds: Dear Sir:—In answer to your questions as to the merits of the "California Pile Remedy" I can recommend it as the best remedy on the market. It has produced instant relief without causing any pain whatever.

A. KNESS.
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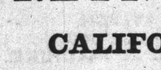

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And as our stock is now complete in every line we invite all to come and take a look. Only purchase if the article as well as the price suits. Every thing else is as usual, especially our principle of doing a

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Very Respectfully,

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.,

Sole Agents for MME. DEMOREST'S most Reliable Patterns, of which we have the latest for the

SPRING OF 1878.

ap4wtf

BLACK'S,

1878.

HUSTON BROS.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN GRAIN

And Other Farm Produce,

Having Closed their Store at Knights Landing,

—HAVE—

CONCENTRATED THEIR BUSINESS

AT BLACKS,

And in view of the Splendid Prospects for Crops have laid in a

VERY HEAVY

Spring Stock

Embracing All Kinds of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

Agricultural Machinery

—AND—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Of the Most Approved Styles.

BOB AND ED.

Have flung out the banner on the outer wall, and are on hand to wait upon their patrons, guaranteeing beforehand that all who favor them with a call shall go away feeling satisfied.

THE LATCH STRING IS OUT,

And all are most respectfully invited to call and make their purchases.

ap11w3m **HUSTON BROS.**

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, June 20th, 1878.

General News Items.

Double postal cards, affording facilities for reply, are already in vogue in several countries of Europe, and have been found to be of immense convenience.

In a recent convention of the Disciples of Christ, Governor Bishop, of Ohio, said his highest ambition was to be a successful Sunday-school worker.

Prof. Gunning promises that in one million years the glaciers will come down upon New England and cover her. Yankee haters, it will be seen, have only to be patient.

Henry Ward Beecher is coming to California on an engagement with Tom Maguire to lecture ten nights for $10,000, and $1,000 extra for expenses. Preliminary to which a certain party by the name of Mix gives a new version of the Beecher-Tilton Scandal.

A petrified wasp's nest has been found near Eureka, Nev., by blasting in the solid rock forty feet below the surface of the ground. On breaking it open, cells, larvæ, and two perfectly formed wasps were found, also petrified. The rock is a gigantic sandstone of sedimentary formation.

The University at Athens has 72 professors whose salaries are paid by the State, and 1,500 students. A student's only expense is for subsistence. Men from the other great Universities of Europe go there to study modern Greek. The great work of this University, it is said, is to restore classical Greek.

The new steamers built for the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company will be the finest vessels ever put on the Channel service. They are of steel, and draw little more than seven feet of water. The Victoria was tried the other day on the Clyde, and realized a mean speed of seventeen knots.

According to recent calculation, made by Mr. Yates, of Liverpool, the House of Marlborough has cost, from its foundation in 1702, some twenty millions of pounds sterling. Since that date the male heirs of the Dukes of Marlborough, lawfully begotten, have received a grant of of £5,000 per annum, and will continue to do so until there shall fail to be a next of kin.

Captain Burton believes he has discovered the Biblical Ophir in Midian. He has brought back from his recent expedition twenty-five tons of specimens, including all the valuable metals, turquoise, alabaster and sulphur. Everywhere he found traces of old mining operations, abundant indications of gold and silver quartz which readily yielded fifteen per centum of silver.

Messieurs Andre, Angot and Hatt, the French Commission for observing the transit of Mercury, have been visiting Mount Hamilton, California, the site selected for the great Lick Observatory. Professor Andre, it is reported, after long observation, said that at no other place they had visited in the world, did they find everything so favorable for astronomical observations.

The sea between Norway and the Faroe Islands, from Mayen and Spitzbergen, has never yet been distinguished by any special name; but since this sea has been constantly navigated for more than one thousand years by the Norwegians, and since natives of Norway have undertaken its scientific exploration, Prof. Mohn proposes that it be called "The Norwegian Sea."

A Norwegian, according to the Moniteur Industrial Belge, has just invented an ice breaker, to be used in northern harbors to keep them open during the winter months. It resembles a huge plow-share and is driven by two engines. Two streams thrown backward by means of centrifugal pumps, force the broken ice back into the channel formed. The machine may may be converted into a dredge for summer use.

The Key West City of the Gulf says that a noticeable change has taken place in that city. Two years ago there were fifty groshops there; now there are but two. Then coffee was seldom drank, except by Cubans, now there are more than seventy-five coffee shops, and most of them are well patronized by all classes of people. Consumption of coffee is enormous. One establishment alone roasts 400 pounds per week.

Two Japanese, residing in Berlin, have become distinguished by important inventions. One of them, Herr Mazoumitzou, a Lieutenant in the German army, has invented a remarkable simplification in the mechanism of the Mauser rifle; and the other, Dr. Diro Kitao, has constructed an optical apparatus which registers, according to rigorous mathematical rules, the variations in the perception of light by the human eye.

The eggs of the California salmon, to the number of a million, have been taken to Australia and New Zealand and hatched there with a loss of only 5 per cent. The people of those colonies appreciate the gift, no charge having been made except for actual expenses in packing and shipping; and the British Government has expressed its thanks officially. The work was done, of course, under the auspicies of the United States Fish Commission.

A captain in the Austrian army has invented a repeating carbine, which is an admirably murderous weapon, and quite in keeping with the spirit of the times. The chamber holds nine cartridges, and the whole may be discharged in eighteen seconds, while it only takes nine seconds to reload. At this rate the soldier armed with such a carbine could put twenty-one antagonists *hors du combat* in one minute. It is surprising that Austria should still hesitate about engaging in war with Russia.

The Cabinet-meeting ways of two famous Presidents are thus tersely described in one of the Harpers' new American novels: "Johnson used to seat the members at table, call the roll as it were, and go through business by Departments, beginning with the Secretary of State. Lincoln was entirely different. Every man took a chair where he pleased. The President walked about, discussed matters in a free-and-easy way, or sat down with one and another to private conferences. He did what he liked. I have known him to roost his feet on the table, tell stories to the Secretaries for two hours, and then send them home."

One of the late inventions for naval attack is the rocket float. This is a small vessel, which is propelled by a rocket along the surface of the water at a speed of 275 miles per hour, and to the distance of four miles. In the bow of this vessel there is a quantity of gun cotton, arranged with a percussion cap, so as to explode upon striking an obstacle. If one of these rocket floats were started and accurately directed toward a ship at a distance, there is a clear certainty that it would arrive before the ship could be moved out of range. The charge of gun-cotton could easily be made sufficient to sink, on explosion, any ship that can be built.

The *Nicolaeff Vestnik*, one of the leading papers of southern Russia, was started fourteen years ago as a daily, and is sometimes published every day in the week, including Sunday. At other times it is issued but once or twice a week, and occasionally an entire week passes without its appearance. The hour of publication is equally uncertain. It has been occasionally published at 5 and 6 in the morning, but generally appears between 2 in the afternoon and 10 at night. The publisher considers a regular system of publication too monotonous. "Besides," he says, "we're always short of something—advertisements, copy, compositors, or cash, and when we have all these, we're often short of readers."

The Earl of Lonsdale, the greatest "catch" of the day (£120,000 a year) has been caught by Lady Gladys Herbert, daughter of the late Lord (Sidney) Herbert.

A new prison in Concord, New Hampshire, does not seem secure. A convict in one of the "strong cells" dug his way through the wall within an hour from the time he was put in.

The Grand Jury of Ventura county have found true bills for murder against Sprague, Jones, Curlee, Lord, McCarty, Hunt and Churchill, for the killing of T. Wallace Moore.

A boy at Berlin, Wis., owns a Shetland pony, which has given birth to a colt that only weighs ten pounds. It is said to be the smallest piece of horse flesh in the country, and a little beauty.

Connecticut farmers are hiring their hands for the Summer season at $16 to $20 per month with board. Eighteen dollars is said to be the average price, but common laborers are plenty at these figure.

The Directors of the Sacramento and Yolo Bridge Company have formally turned the bridge over to the railroad company. Hereafter it will be free to all travel to and from Sacramento, whether on foot, on horseback, or in vehicle.

A Dartmouth student tendered five-cent pieces in payment for his tuition, last year, having received them from his father, a milkman. The treasurer refused them. This year he offers three-cent pieces and refuses to give anything else.

The Rev. Canon Beadon, of Southhampton, England, now over 100 years old, says the secret of his long life lies in his never having worn an overcoat, never being in bed at 7 A.M. or out of it after 10 P.M., and never doing any brain work after dinner.

The Bennett Polar ship will soon sail for Havre, where a temporary crew will be shipped, when she will leave for San Francisco, Bennett hopes the expedition will sail for the North Pole June 1st, 1879. It will go by the route through Behring Straits.

A West Virginia law enacts that if any person shall be concerned in managing a raffle or gift enterprise, at a church fair or festival, he may be imprisoned a year and fined $500, and the property shall be forfeited to the State for the benefit of the school fund.

W. W. Corcoran, the Washington banker, has presented to the State of Virginia a picture of the storming of a redoubt at the siege of Yorktown, by Lami, a French historical painter. The picture is eleven feet six inches by sixteen feet in size, and will be placed in the Capitol at Richmond.

The Cincinnati papers print pictures of the great organ built for the new Music Hall at that city. It is claimed to be the largest organ in America, and about the fourth or fifth in size in the world. It is sixty feet in height, thirty feet in depth and fifty feet in width. It has 6,287 pipes and 91 stops.

The pair of white duck trousers which Commodore Perry wore during one of his engagements on the lakes are owned by a descendant of the Commodore, the Rev. Elias Perry, of Oakaloosa, who has them enclosed in a frame and protected by a glass. They are hung in the reception room and attract much attention from visitors.

It is stated that H. Dusseault lately accomplished the feat of walking upon water at Taunton, Mass. He walked a quarter of a mile on Taunton river in six minutes. He wears a pair of patent shoes made of tin, about one foot wide and three feet long, in which air is confined, and he makes his way in a kind of skating gait.

The Emperor of Russia has just celebrated his 60th birthday, doubtless to his great relief, for it has been a superstitution among the Russian people that none of their Romanoff rulers would live to be sixty, and during the past year Alexander II.'s noticeable melancholy has been attributed to his faith in the tradition. Queen Victoria, by the way, sent her august cousin and enemy a congratulatory message on the occasion.

The manager of the Sardin d'Acclimation at Paris has directed the attention of African explorers to the zebra as a beast of burden, better suited to the climate than any of our domestic animals, not even excepting the ass. Several zebras, now under his charge, have been successfully broken in, and M. de Semmelle, who is about to cross Africa from the mouth of the Niger to the east coast, may possibly make use of this novel beast of burden.

"The subject of every State ought to contribute to the support of the Government, as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities: that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the State. In the observation or neglect of this maxim consists what is called the equality or inequality of taxation." Thus did Adam Smith express the first principles of taxation, and it has been quoted by nearly every subsequent author on the subject.

Bald Mountain has a cracked crown, but is as quiet and peaceful as a baby. There has been neither earthquake or volcano, but there has been a shrinkage of the mountain sides, owing probably to continued wet weather, and there is now a crack about one hundred yards long, about four feet wide and of unknown depth. The crevice, which runs nearly due east and west, is parallel with, and but a short distance from the brow of the precipice which marks the southern boundary of the mountain.

A Tuscarora paper says: They are extracting a species of mineral from the lower level of the Hornet mine which is not only extremely beautiful, but is totally different in color, texture and crystalline structure from any mineral or metal ever found in Nevada. In color, it resembles bronze in hardness, iron pyrites; in crystallization, fern leaves or crystals of native gold. The substance, whatever it may be, is closely associated with the rich sulphuret ore of the Hornet. This strange mineral is a complete puzzler to our local experts.

Late Netherland journals mention, as a remarkable fact, that the degree of Doctor of Medicine has been conferred upon one Anetta Jacobs; and that it is the first instance in which a woman has been so honored in the little Kingdom. They add that her intention is to practice in Amsterdam, and seem to intimate that Holland should receive special credit for this advanced movement in behalf of woman. The lands of the Old World are still disputing whether woman should be allowed to do this or that, and the Great Republic is not without copious agitation on the same subject.

Captain Boyton's swim a few weeks ago across the strits of Gibraltar was very perilous. A great shark swam around him and grew more and more aggressive until it was frightened away by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge. Night came on and with it high wind and waves, during which the captain was lot sight of several times by the crew which accompanied him, and who were so frightened that they insisted he should give up the voyage and get into the boat. At last the Captain made land and frightened terribly a party of Moors, who ran away as fast as they could, thinking some dreadful sea monster had landed on their shores.

Forest Park is the center of the grand system of parks of St. Louis, and lies four miles west of the Court house. It is by far larger than any other, containing 1,374 acres. An area of at least 1,100 acres in extent is covered by the original forest, and hence the title by which it is designated. Black, white and water oak, gum and horse chestnut, blackberry, elm, butternut, ash and tulip trees are found in great quantity and are the principal trees of great growth, while among the smaller growth is found the red-bud, and other flowering trees, which, festooned here and there by the wild grapevine, making of the park, at the appropriate season, a rare scene of beauty and enchantment.

Eulalie Perez de Guilen, reported to be 143 years old, died near San Gabriel Mission, Los Angeles county, June 8th.

A colored man owns and carries on the farm in South Carolina which formerly belonged to the Hon. John C. Calhoun.

A grandniece of Napoloan Bonaparte is living in Washington, D. C., and earns a respectable living as an upholstress.

Julius Cæsar in his youth was addicted to ear-rings, which only females and slaves had worn before he set the fashion.

Louisa Chandler Moulton has published a charming edition of her poems in London which the critics warmly applaud.

There are 358 sorts of cigarettes sold in New York, and they are said to be much more harmful than either cigars or pipes.

Italian farmers have to use the plow with great care lest they turn a buried city topsy-turvy before they know what they are about.

Madrid is a gloomy city, with butvery few attractions, and so its citizens emigrate to Paris and other gay capitals of Europe.

Dr. South said that the tale bearer and the tale hearer should be hanged up both together, the former by the tongue, the latter by the ears.

A tree-felling machine has been invented in England. It is worked by three men, and does the work that twenty-four would do with an axe.

A sample of Russian army bread, recently analized in Bulgaria, was found to contain neneteen per cent. of sawdust and fourteen per cent of sand.

Three years ago the oil product of California amounted to less that ten barrels per day. To-day the average product is not less than 200 barrels a day.

A cargo of American bituminous coal has been shipped to Cape Town, Africa, by a Boston firm, to test the possibility of competition with Great Britain.

Electric lights are beginning to come into competition with the gas companies in Paris, and the insurance companies reduce their rates when they are used.

If the railroad presidents will agree to carry goods as low as possible, and trust to competition for the rest, there will be no difficulty about the freight question.

New Zealand spinach is remarkable as being the only native of the Isles Australasia which has been worthy of a place in the kitchen gardens of Europe.

The German patent office received 6,424 applications for patents during the past year, a greater number than any other country can boast of except the United States.

Berlin is organizing a polytechnic school or institution. It is on so extensive a plan that the building to be devoted to the purpose will be two or three years in course of erection.

The coinage at the United States Mints from 1793 to 1874 inclusive, has been of gold, $985,159,695; silver, $208,872,291.40; minor, $12,884,703.55; making a grand total of $1,205,916,889.95.

Two hundred horses per week are being purchased in Clinton, Essex and St. Lawrence counties, New York, and in the western portion of Vermont, by agents of the British Government.

The young bee, on the day it first leaves the hive, goes at once to collecting honey and forming wax, and builds its hexagonal cell with perfect skill, as its progenitors have done for ages past.

The Quakers in England and Wales now number, according to Mr. Barclay, one of their well known members, 17,000. A few years ago they were estimated at 100,000. In 1700 there were 60,000 in Great Britain.

The pastors of the State Church of Prussia are very poor, and a collection is annually taken up for them throughout the kingdom, the last one of which amounted to about $80,000, or less than half a cent apiece from the 17,000,000 nominally Protestant population.

We have always contended that, for required outlay and the necessary amount of labor which poultry keeping entails, no other live stock raising will begin to pay the proportionate profit that may be realized by the judicious manager with a few scores or hundreds of modern domestic fowls.

Oh, the fullness of a mother's love! Time, nor change, distance, disease, wrong, unkindness cannot exhaust it. It lives the fountain of undying waters, where the outcast, the wanderer may return, and the same hand that wiped away the tears of childhood will be put forth to cool the fevered brow and the parched lips of the world's rejected victim.

On Sunday, May 19, 100,000 persons—the largest number yet recorded—visited the Paris Exhibition. The want of a sufficient number of refreshment stalls was greatly felt by the public. The expensive restaurants are absolutely of no service to the bulk of Sundby visitors. Cakes and ale are the things loudly called for—cheap drinks for adults, and rolls and biscuits for famishing children.

According to the information received at Copenhagen from Greenland by the steamer Fox, the winter in 1877 began very early, and was unusually severe; but after Christmas the weather became very mild, the thermometer showing on some days in February from six degrees to nine degrees (Reaumer) above zero. At the end of February immense quantities of ice had accumulated in the neighborhood of the Arsukfiord.

An act passed by the British Parliament within a few years makes the shooting of sea birds for four months in the year, a misdemeanor. In certain parts of Scotland, consequently, their increase has become so enormous as to almost destroy the herring fishery. With 12,000 miles of netting, the fishermen caught only 800,000,000 herring last year, and Parliament is to be asked to repeal the act, as far as Scotland is concerned.

Mr. Horsfall, the celebrated English dairy authority, feeds his herds as follows: Each cow receives nine pounds of hay, six pounds of rape-cake, one pound each of malt combings and bran, with twenty-eight pounds of roots or cabbage. The food (except roots and hay) is given in a mixed, cooked state and whilst warm. In addition to this food, a cow in full milk receives two pounds of bean meal daily, and cows not in full milking order smaller quantities of this article.

The hoax of the Cardiff Giant, according to the *Popular Science Monthly*, was the outgrowth of a heated argument between George Hull, a Binghamton tobacconist, and the Rev. Mr. Turle regarding the former existence of giants. The clergyman argued that the Bible gave affirmative proof. Hull retorted that people were gullible about anything in support of which Scripture could be quoted, and that idea suggested the fraud that subsequently became notorious.

In the watering of plants the temperature of the water used is of vital importance. It should neither be cold nor warm, but just the temperature of the atmosphere of the room. Thus no check or chill, or undue excitement is given to the roots, while both roots and branches are equally warm. A good plan is to set over night a large pan of water among your flowers, then you will be sure of a sufficiency of water of the proper temperature for the morning watering.

It seems from a paper read the other day before the London Society of Arts by Mr. W. H. Preece, that the flies which are now becoming so numerous with the increased warmth have a speech of their own, and are not confined to the irritating buzz with which they have been so long associated. This fly language can be heard with the assistance of the microphone, which magnifies sound and aids the ear as the microscope does the eye. Mr. Preece states that with it he has heard the tramp of a little fly across a box with a tread almost as loud as that of a horse across a wooden bridge. A curious sound accompanied the tramp of the fly, which, it was suggested, was caused by the neighing of its proboscis.

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HAINES & CO.,

Spring & Summer Stock

—OF—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—AT—

MADISON.

Our New Spring and Summer Stock embraces

Dry Goods, Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS
AND MACHINERY,
Grain Sacks, Etc.

OUR MOTTO IS:
Quick Sales and Small Profits.

The public are respectfully invited to call upon us and make their purchases, and we feel satisfied that we can suit them both in goods and prices.

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A GOOD STORE TO RENT, 25 by 80 feet in size, with convenient Storehouse, etc., attached, for which apply to A. HAINES.

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CALIFORNIA POULTRY YARDS,
WOODLAND,

May be had the greatest and best variety of Imported, Premium and Fancy Fowls

WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS!

☞ If you want fowls or eggs write the proprietor, MRS. C. H. SPRAGUE,
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NERVOUS AND
DEBILITATED.

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Electric Belts.

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy without the use of medicine of any kind, and without the slightest inconvenience to the patient's habits of daily occupation.

Reader Are You Afflicted?

And wish to regain your health, strength and energy of former years? Do any of the following symptoms meet yours deceased condition? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are your kidneys, stomach or blood in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia, aches or pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years, and find yourself harrassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are you subject to any one of the following symptoms: Restless nights, nightware, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, confusion of ideas, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, etc. Thousands of young men, middle aged, and even the old suffer from nervous debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect, prolong their suffering. Why then further neglect a subject of such vital importance when the remedy can be so easily procured?

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ELECTRIC BELTS,

For self-application to any part of the body, meet every requirement. The most eminent physicians endorse them, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the afflicted themselves, who have been restored to

Health, Strength and Energy

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Send at once for descriptive circular, which will be mailed free, containing information worth thousands of dollars to the afflicted of either sex.

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AND NETS.

This stacking rig has given unbounded satisfaction in stacking hay, grain and straw from the wagon. Only one minute required to unload. It is warranted to have no equal in the United States. Its workings are always guaranteed. Parties wishing to purchase should call on or address

BYRON JACKSON,
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No agents. Pianos for $200, containing

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NEW PATENT DUPLEX OVERSTRUNG SCALE,

which is acknowledged by the highest musical authorities to be the greatest improvement ever put into a square Piano, producing the *most astonishing power, richness and depth of tone,* and a *sustaining singing quality never before attained,* being a "GRAND PIANO IN A SQUARE CASE."

The Mendelssohn Uprights

ARE THE FINEST IN AMERICA.

They are pronounced the "Pianos of the Future." All our Pianos are made entirely by ourselves at our

MANUFACTORY,

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OVER 12,000 IN USE.

Every Piano Fully Warranted for Five Years.

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VULCANIZED LUMBER.

The Greatest Discovery of the Ages. Wood rendered imperishable, shrinking, checking or warping impossible, and as incapable of absorbing moisture as vulcanized rubber. The increased hardness and toughness of the wood produces a resonance of tone truly wonderful. The process of vulcanizing is done by machinery established at our factory, and we have the exclusive control of the patent for Piano making, which, together with our other patents and improvements, including **Mathushek's Duplex Overstrung Scale,** render our Pianos in every respect, the

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In the grand results of strength, durability, reliability and ability for standing in tune, volume, power, resonance, brilliancy, sweetness, sympathetic and singing quality of tone, evenness throughout the entire scale, delicacy and elasticity of touch and beauty of finish, the

MENDELSSOHN

Piano Stands Without an Equal.

These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS.

Prof. O. M. Newell, the celebrated pianist, who received the distinguished honor of a Gold Medal and Badge from the Centennial Commissioners for highest excellence in piano playing at the great Exhibition, says of these Pianos: "I must say that they equal the best Pianos made by any firm in this city. For evenness and pure singing quality of "tone" they have NO SUPERIOR ANYWHERE. The continuation of sound after striking a note is something wonderful in the art of scale drawing."

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Has on hand at BOTH these places Heavy Stocks of

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FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

ETC., ETC.

Ten per cent. will be deducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.

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GRAIN SACKS,

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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
Of the Latest Styles,

Would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine them, confident that she can please in the future as well as in the past. She would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

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